"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; winds variable.

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CUBA RATIFIES THE RECIPROCITY TREATY

Sixteen Senators Vote for the Convention, Five Against It.

The Ratification Required Only a Majority, So There Were Several Votes to Spare—Bustamente's Argument.

HAVANA, March 11.—The Senate to-day by a vote of 16 to 5 ratified the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

The treaty was thus ratified by exactly two-thirds of the votes of the Senate. Fifteen Republican Conservatives or administration Senators and one Nationalist voted in favor of the treaty, and five Nationalists against it. There were three absentees, all of whom, it is believed, favored the treaty. The ratification required only a majority vote, so that there were several votes to spare.

Señor Zayas, the only Nationalist who voted for ratification, explaining his vote, said it was his desire to amend the treaty with reference to the exchange of similar commodities produced in both countries, but he had no intention of opposing the treaty itself.

Señor Sanguilly, the leader of the opposition, made the rather mysterious explanation that his opposition was designed chiefly to draw out whatever could be advanced in support of the treaty, and that the arguments of Senator Bustamente, as put forward in the Senate yesterday, convinced him that the country would be more prosperous with reciprocity than without it, but nevertheless his attitude of opposition and disapproval of the acts of the executive department of the Government forbade him voting yes.

The vote was taken immediately on the conclusion of a forceful appeal by Señor Bustamente. He insisted that whether the trust or the producers were the chief beneficiaries of the 20 per cent. reduction of customs duties on Cuban sugar shipped to the United States, it was not possible that such differential treatment favoring Cuban sugar in competition with that of Europe, could result other than favorably to Cuba's trade.

Under the treaty, he said, the European producer would be unable to compete with Cuba. If the European nations were really seeking to prevent the ratification of the treaty in the United States Senate, it was not on account of the little they would lose in the Cuban markets, but because they would no longer be able to send sugar to the United States.

The treaty would also provide the protection that Cuba needed on tobacco.

Viewed in another aspect, the treaty would give Cuba national entity and allow her to enter into commercial relations with the United States, which hitherto considered only her guardian.

"I vote," said the speaker, "for the treaty with the conviction that we in so doing are rendering a patriotic duty to Cuba, even if the treaty is not approved by the United States Senate.

"I do not intend to retire to-night with my mind disquieted by the spectacle of a weak and hungry Cuba selling her independence for a bag of money, but rather with the knowledge that through our assistance she has taken progressive steps toward prosperity, power, and the protection of her future political liberty."

Señor Bustamente's speech was loudly applauded. The custom of approving the treaty by articles was dispensed with and the recommendations of the committee were approved in their entirety.

ROCK ISLAND CONSOLIDATION.

Texas Legislature Passes Bill Authorizing Extensive Railroad Building in the Southwest.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 11.—The House to-day passed to engrossment the Rock Island Consolidation bill. This measure had already passed the Senate. The bill authorized the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway Company to purchase and operate the Chicago, Rock Island and Mexico, the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Texas, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas Roads.

The company which is to acquire these lines was organized a few months ago for this purpose, according to the provisions of its charter, to build a railroad from Dallas to Galveston by way of Fort Worth. That part of the line between Dallas and Fort Worth is now under construction. It is understood that the road will not be extended to Galveston, since the Rock Island has acquired the Houston and Texas Central, which covers practically the same territory that the proposed line would have done. The acquired roads now maintain a general office at Dalhart, Amarillo, and Fort Worth respectively. Under the consolidation these offices will be abolished and only that of the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf will have to be maintained.

A strong fight was made against the bill in the House by Mr. Shannon of Bell County. He offered amendments to the bill requiring the purchasing company to comply with the provisions of its charter and build its line between Fort Worth and Dallas, and also prohibiting the road from exchanging any consideration to any of its employes. Both amendments were voted down. The bill was engrossed by a vote of 86 yeas to 19 nays.

CHICAGO-BUFFALO CONNECTION

Pere Marquette Railway to Establish a Through Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—It is the intention of the new management of the Pere Marquette Railroad to extend its system so as to establish a through line between Chicago and Buffalo.

Negotiations have practically been closed for the purchase of the smaller independent railroads of Michigan. These are the South Haven and Eastern, from South Haven to Lawton; the Milwaukee, Benton Harbor and Columbus, and the Benton Harbor and Paw Paw line.

The significance of these purchases lies in the fact that a portion of the South Haven and Eastern will be used as the basis for a cut-off, which, when completed, will give the Pere Marquette a direct line between Chicago and Detroit, and, with the building of the Eastern extension from St. Thomas to Buffalo, a line between that city and Chicago will be secured.

At present the Pere Marquette finds an outlet into Chicago from New Buffalo over the tracks of the Michigan Central. An extension from New Buffalo to Hammond, Ind., is under construction. At Hammond connection will be made with the Chicago Junction Railway, which will bring the line into the Union Stock Yards. Negotiations are said to be pending with the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad to secure the use of the latter's grand central station.

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Why Not See Niagara Falls?
You can do so with no extra expense if you travel by the New York Central Lines.—Adv.

NEWSPAPER BY WOMEN.

One Lone Pressman the Only Sign of Masculinity About The Cambridge Press.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 11.—The Cambridge Press began to-day its thirty-eighth year as a local newspaper, under complete new auspices, owned and conducted exclusively by women. Except the pressman, no sign of masculinity can be found near the editorial sanctum. There are women editors, women advertising and circulation managers, and even some girls are employed to sell the editions upon the street.

So far the enterprise has proved successful beyond the expectations of the three ambitious young ladies who comprise the editorial staff. The manager, Miss Alice Spencer Geddes, is especially pleased with the outcome of affairs, as is also the assistant managing editor, Mrs. Estelle J. Norton, and the associate editor, Bessie F. Brainard.

Miss Geddes and Miss Brainard are the first women to report a City Government meeting in Cambridge. Both were present on Tuesday night, Miss Geddes covering the Aldermanic Chamber and Miss Brainard the Common Council.

The next issue will contain a symposium on "The Ideal Newspaper," by prominent Cambridge men, and an exclusive theatrical page, which will be profusely illustrated. The circulation at present exceeds 5,500, and all but three copies of yesterday's impression had been disposed of last night.

PURE WATER FOR ITHACA.

Bill in Legislature Creating a Board to Report on Best Source of Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—Senator Stewart to-day introduced a bill to provide a pure water supply for Ithaca. The bill provides for the creation of a board of six members, three of whom are to be Democrats and three Republicans, with the Mayor as ex officio member. This board is to investigate all available sources of water supply and report upon the best. The board is given practically unlimited power to create debt.

Senator Stewart said to-day that probably an experiment would be made with artesian wells.

TEXAS'S PROHIBITION FIGHT.

A Negro Preacher Only Escapes Lynching Because He Is a Mason—Bonded Warehouse Blown Up.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 11.—The Rev. D. R. Stokes, the most prominent negro preacher and educator in Dallas, has made known to United States Attorney W. H. Atwell the facts of an attempt to lynch him in Gregg County on the night of Feb. 25 and the saving of his life by one of the most prominent white men of Gregg County, who had at first been one of the foremost in demanding that he be lynched.

Stokes states that he had been hired to make speeches against prohibition. In the midst of the last speech he made a large body of white men rushed into the meeting, seized him, took him to the Sabine River, towed him to the other side, and prepared to hang him. In his desperation he determined to see if his high standing in negro Free Masonry would avail him anything, and accordingly he made the sign of distress of the masonic order. Almost instantly a white man, a leader apparently, but who had been one of the strongest advocates of the proposal to lynch him, stepped to his side and demanded that the negro preacher's life be spared. He refused to give his associates his reasons for his change of mind, but simply said, "Spare him and I will guarantee that he never again sets foot in Gregg County."

The crowd finally consented, and the white Mason hurried Stokes out of the county. Stokes has not been there since, and says he never intends to go there again.

United States Attorney Atwell has made an investigation and has substantiated the truth of Stokes's story. Mr. Atwell says he knows of no law under which the United States authorities can start prosecutions, and Stokes does not desire that any be begun. Both he and Atwell refuse to give the name of the white man alluded to. Gregg County went strongly for Prohibition in the election held ten days ago.

A telephone message was received to-day from Mount Pleasant, the county seat of Titus County, by Collector of Internal Revenue Hunt that a Government bonded warehouse at that place had been blown up by dynamite, and that large quantities of liquor in barrels and other packages had been destroyed. No persons were reported injured. Titus County some time ago voted in favor of Prohibition, but a number of "blind tigers" were opened. This led to ugly relations between the Prohibitionists and anti-Prohibitionists. The latter placed the liquors in a large warehouse, and, as they owed the Government the internal revenue taxes, they turned the keys over to the Government officers making of the building a Government bonded warehouse. In the view of the Prohibitionists the Government thus became an ally of the liquor men, as the latter could take out and dispose of unbroken packages at will. The blowing up of the warehouse is looked upon as a sequel to this condition.

Collector Hunt has ordered a thorough investigation. Up to this time no arrests have been reported.

MYSTERY IN PHARES'S DEATH.

Widow, Said to Have Purchased Poison, and a Man Are in Custody.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., March 11.—Constable A. A. Phares of Jacksonville Township, was re-elected on Monday, and that night he died with all the symptoms of violent irritant poisoning.

Detective Parker to-day swore out warrants upon which Mrs. Phares, the widow, and Garfield Taylor, who was said to have been in the house at the time of the death, were arrested. They will be held pending the completion of the inquiry. The Phares children have been placed in the care of relatives.

The Public Prosecutor refuses to discuss the case except to say that the course taken appears to be justified by the facts. Parker found a package of paris green in the house, and David C. Wells, a druggist of Columbus, Burlington County, informed the police prior to the arrests that on Monday afternoon Mrs. Phares bought a quantity of strychnine from him, saying that she wanted to use it to kill rats.

Phares had held his office for years. He was apparently healthy up to within a few minutes of his death. The police are rapidly getting names of persons who are said to have frequented his house.

Chinese Treasure of Jade Seized.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—A valuable piece of jade, looted from Peking during the Boxer trouble, has been found by customs officers in the baggage of an Army Captain, whose identity is not disclosed. The jade is valued at $2,400. The inscription on it was written 200 years ago, and is a tribute from the reigning Emperor to his predecessor. The Army Captain claims to have purchased it in China for $50.

Advance in Lead Smelting Rates.

DENVER, Col., March 11.—The Denver office of the American Smelting and Refining Company has, according to report, authorized its agents to announce that on and after to-day the price paid at smelters for the lead in ores would be $3.75 per 100 pounds. This is an advance of 25 cents per 100 pounds over the smelter rate for the whole of 1902.

SERIOUS UNIONIST REVOLT

Many Ministerialists Vote Against British Government.

A Protest Against War Office Methods—Stormy Discussion of Grenadier Guards Scandal.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 12.—The House of Commons yesterday, by 245 votes to 194, rejected the amendment to the army estimates, introduced on the previous day, providing for the reduction of the army by 27,000 men.

The Times says the division on the amendment shows that the Unionist revolt against existing War Office methods is a movement to be seriously reckoned with, and one that might conceivably cause the Government real embarrassment.

The total number of Ministerialists who supported Mr. Beckett's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was, The Times remarks, only nineteen, whereas in yesterday's trial of strength the minority included nearly thirty Unionists, a fact suggesting that a proportion of the previous abstainers have now definitely decided to throw in their lot with the malcontents.

The bulk of the Irish Nationalists abstained from voting in yesterday's division.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 11.—There were unusually stormy scenes in the House of Commons to-night on the discussion of the case of Lieut. Col. Kinloch, lately of the Grenadier Guards, who was placed on half pay for permitting the hissing of junior officers in his regiment.

Capt. Pirie (Liberal) introduced a motion to give officers dismissed from the army the option of demanding a court-martial. Col. Kinloch's brother-in-law, William Bromley-Davenport, speaking for Cecil and other Tories violently attacked the War Office, accusing Earl Roberts, the Commander in Chief, of being improperly influenced. Several such remarks were withdrawn on War Secretary Brodrick's demand. The Nationalist members yelled and shouted with delight, especially when Winston Churchill vainly attempted to speak.

Mr. Brodrick, in a wrathful speech, defended Lord Roberts and the War Office, and declared other aristocratic names had been used to procure Lieut. Col. Kinloch's dismissal. In vehement words he asserted that pressure was exercised on the other side, and that titled people had threatened every prominent member of the War Office. Mr. Brodrick characterized this pressure as "terrorism."

An incident of the debate was the refusal of Mr. Brodrick to submit the papers on the subject to the House. He was violently assailed by Lord Hugh Cecil, and then promised to give the papers.

Finally, Capt. Pirie's motion was rejected by 155 to 97 votes.

CANADIAN BRIBERY SCANDAL.

Conservative Member of Ontario Legislature Says $4,000 Was Paid to Him to Support the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, March 11.—A big sensation was sprung on the Ontario Legislature this evening, at its first session since the general election in May last.

R. R. Gamey, who was elected as the Conservative representative of Manitoulin, in a vigorous and well-delivered speech, informed the House that he had received $4,000 to desert his party and support the Liberal Government.

Two months ago The Globe, the Government organ, published an interview with Mr. Gamey announcing that he would support the Government because he believed it secure in power. To-day Gamey explained that this interview was the culmination of his dealings with representatives of J. R. Stratton, Provincial Secretary, and that the last $1,000 was paid to him after its publication.

Mr. Gamey declared that last August Capt. John Sullivan approached him, and that later Sullivan's son, Frank, an employe of the Public Works Department, suggested that there was $5,000 in it for Gamey if he would support the Ross Government. After consulting President McGregor of the Manitoulin Conservative Association, Gamey said, they decided to lead on Sullivan.

After further interviews, Gamey asserted, he was invited to Stratton's office, where he signed documents and was told to go to the smoking room in the Parliament Building, where he would receive the money from an envelope shown him by Stratton. Gamey stated that Stratton gave the envelope to C. E. Myers, the Minister's private secretary, by whom it was given to Premier Ross's confidential messenger, Chauffeur Chase, and by him delivered in the smoking room to Gamey and Sullivan.

Gamey declared that his agreement with Sullivan was to divide the money equally, and this was then done, each taking $1,500. Gamey afterward receiving the additional $1,000. Meantime he had been asked by Sullivan to approach W. R. Smyths, Conservative member for Algoma, in an effort to purchase his support for the Government.

NEW JERSEY TRACTION DEAL MAY GO THROUGH TO-DAY.

Senator Dryden and Prudential Insurance Interests Said to Control the Nevins Syndicate.

Unless something unforeseen prevents the trolley lines of Hudson, Essex, Bergen, Passaic, and Union Counties, New Jersey, will be leased this afternoon to a syndicate represented by Thomas A. Nevins of Orange and E. B. Gaddis, and said to be controlled by United States Senator John F. Dryden and Prudential Life Insurance Company interests. Negotiations have been under way for several weeks which, it was said in Jersey City yesterday on good authority, have resulted in an agreement. Representatives of the syndicate and Directors of the companies will meet at 2 P. M. at the office of the North Jersey Street Railway Company in Exchange Place, Jersey City, for the consummation of the deal. The price of the lease is said to be $5,000,000. The lease is to be operative on April 1.

The companies whose lines are intended to be leased are:

North Jersey Street Railway Company—Bonds, $2,000,000; stock, $15,000,000.

Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson—Bonds, $11,000,000; stock, $20,000,000.

Central Jersey—Bonds, $1,400,000; stock, $5,000,000.

Orange and Passaic Valley—Bonds, $300,000; stock, $1,000,000.

Total of bonds, $21,400,000; stock, $39,000,000.

The syndicate is said to have a capital of $50,000,000. Its plan is to unify the trolley lines of Northern New Jersey. None of the companies has been paying dividends recently.

A Director said in Jersey City yesterday: "Some men doubt that any management can pay the interest and other obligations and guarantee fractional dividends on stock. Others believe the roads can be made to pay and that Mr. Nevins will so improve the service that the receipts will be increased $2,500 or $3,000 a day. The amount of bonds and stock outstanding is so great that the Directors will require a big guarantee before they will consent to a lease.

"I am satisfied the North Jersey Street Railway Company is losing $2,000 a day at least, because it has not cars enough to carry people who wish to ride. David Young, the manager, says the loss on this account is not more than $1,000 a day, but I would wager it is nearer $2,500."

It is said that the North Jersey Street Railway and the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson lines will receive these guarantees of dividends on their stocks: One per cent. the first year, 2 per cent. the second year, 3 per cent. the third year, and 4 per cent. thereafter.

There is anxiety among the officials of the roads over the probability that the transfer may be followed by general changes in the management.

FLOODS CAUSE GRAVE FEARS.

The Mississippi Threatens Levees at Many Critical Points—Great Disasters Impending.

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 11.—A report reached here to-day that the Texas and Pacific Railroad embankment at Bougre, in lower Concordia parish, about thirty-five miles south of Vandalia, has broken, but Sheriff Gillespie of that parish could not verify the report. This embankment is fifteen feet high, or three feet higher than the high water stage of 1897, and is a new levee. To appreciate the force that would be necessary to break this levee, it is stated that the average base of a fifteen-foot levee is 100 feet through. Officers on the mail steamer Betsy Ann are authority for the statement that frame buildings in the Jowlanda have been washed away. Residences have been torn from their foundations and some have been caught and held by the trees. The owners and occupants were glad to escape with their lives. Deer, bears, and other animals have been driven to high lands and are being slaughtered in large numbers.

The weather is threatening. The river gauge is 46.8, being 7.8 feet above the danger line, and rising.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 11.—The Mississippi River is rising steadily at this point, the gauge this morning marking 35.2 feet. This is a rise of five-tenths of a foot in the past twenty-four hours. It is believed that the river will reach a mark of 38 feet at Memphis. Reports from Mississippi and Arkansas to-day indicate that the flood situation prevails regarding the flood situation.

In some districts armed sentries are patrolling the levees. All streams and rivers in Arkansas are overflowing. In North Memphis the flood has already begun encroaching on points, and it will take but a few inches more of water to render work impossible at many of the lumber industries in that section of the city. At Greenlaw and Second Streets the backwaters have reached the latter thoroughfare. The occupants of cabins there have been compelled to flee to higher ground.

The steamer Georgia Lee arrived from Cairo to-day and reports all landings to be in an untoward condition. The steamer's officers say to-night from the lowlands are to be seen everywhere. The Government engineers have augmented their forces and the steamers are carrying sacks of sand and other supplies to the more dangerous places in the levee system.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—The river is rising here very slowly. The most unfortunate combination at this point is the existence of rainy weather. This is having the effect of softening the levees, and all Louisiana is praying for a return of sunshine. Six hundred men are at work to-day at various points along the river front sacking weak points and raising the line of embankment. All the Levee Boards of the State practically are in continuous session, and every foot of the levee on the river and its tributaries is under surveillance.

JACKSON, Miss., March 11.—At a special meeting of the Board of Control to-day a resolution was adopted ordering all available convicts to be placed at the disposal of the Yazoo-Mississippi and Delta Railroad President Cantrell to-day reported that levees are yet three feet above the water, but that the danger is great, as large volumes of water are expected by Saturday of Sunday.

Grave apprehension is felt. Pearl River continues to rise and has spread over the sections adjacent to Jackson, but has done little damage, except to delay farm work.

MOHAWK VALLEY FLOODED.

FONDA, N. Y., March 11.—The heavy rain of last night caused the Mohawk River to overflow its banks and flood portions of the valley. Much damage is reported to property up and down the valley. Homes have been flooded and families compelled to seek places of safety.

Many factories have been compelled to shut down, and the Central and West Shore Railroads are suffering from landslides, and the Fonda, Johnstown, and Gloversville steam and electric lines are having trouble.

Hundreds of persons employed in shops in the various towns of the valley have been thrown out of employment. The river is still rising.

OHIO RIVER DANGEROUS.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 11.—The Ohio River reached 42.4 feet this morning, with a further rise predicted. Several shanty boats on the Wabash and Green Rivers have been crushed in the flood, and loss of life is feared. Farmers about Mount Vernon have fled, taking their household goods and live stock.

In the White River bottoms as far as the eye can see fields are covered with water and thousands of acres are inundated. Houses are vacant, the occupants having been forced out by the water. White River is still rising.

The Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad trestle over the White River near Vincennes is closely guarded. Besides hundreds of bags of sand within a mile of the trestle, the company has about 8,000 additional bags on a switch ten miles away. Night and day men are kept busy walking along the track between Decker and Hazelton, a distance of seven miles. In some places the water is within three feet of the track, which for several miles is built on a gravel and stone embankment.

FLOOD DOING GOOD AT BANGOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., March 11.—Four days and nights of heavy and almost steady rainfall has caused a great rise in the Penobscot and its branches and the river is now running at freshet pitch.

The volume of water being increased greatly by the rapid melting of the deep snows in the northern section, the ice in the river opposite and above Bangor began to break up Tuesday, and to-night the river is clear to a point a few miles below the city, while the up-river ice is crowding down. The whole mass is expected to go out on the next tide.

The Port of Bangor probably will be open to navigation Thursday, or one day earlier than ever before, the record date being March 18, 1871. Several vessels are in the ice here, having been frozen in last Fall, and one of them, the schooner Decorr, is in rather a dangerous position, having been carried down river some distance in the moving jam.

There is considerable lumber here ready for shipment, and many cargoes of coal are expected soon. Thus far the freshet has caused no damage on the Penobscot.

A JOINT TRACK DEAL.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Announcement has been made of a joint track arrangement between the Chicago and Alton and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which will shorten the lines of both roads between St. Louis and Kansas City. For some time the Alton has been making surveys for the construction of a line between Mexico, Mo., and St. Louis to avoid the roundabout route via Roodhouse.

It now is understood that the Alton will not construct any additional line, but will use a track to be laid by the Burlington. According to present plans the Burlington will build from Alton, Ill., to Mexico, Mo., and then use the Alton tracks between Mexico and Kansas City. In return the Alton will be permitted to use the new track between Mexico and Alton and the Burlington's tracks between Alton and St. Louis.

The American Man and Woman use the Pennsylvania Limited because it represents the highest type of American transportation facilities.—Adv.

MRS. ARTHUR R. PENNELL DIES OF HER INJURIES

Buffalo Woman Never Spoke After Automobile Tragedy.

Evidence That Her Husband Tried His Best to Prevent Machine Plunging Into Stone Quarry and Killing Him Instantly.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 11.—Mrs. Arthur R. Pennell, who with her husband was carried over a ledge into a stone quarry in their automobile yesterday afternoon, died at the Sisters of Charity Hospital to-night at 9 o'clock.

When husband and wife fell among the rocks at the bottom of the quarry, the man was killed instantly, being shockingly maimed and crushed. Mrs. Pennell was taken to the hospital unconscious. For hours to-day the surgeons worked over her. A faint twitching of the eyelids or a murmur of pain were the only signs of returning consciousness that were perceptible during the twenty-four hours the injured woman laid in the hospital ward.

Toward evening a rising temperature and a quickening pulse warned the surgeons that the end was near, and word was sent to her brother, who arrived from New York this afternoon. Before he arrived at the hospital Mrs. Pennell's pulse ceased to beat.

The body of Mr. Pennell was removed from the morgue to an undertaking establishment to-day, and prepared for burial. It was decided that the remains of both Mr. and Mrs. Pennell would be taken to Mr. Pennell's former home in Brunswick, Me., for burial.

Mrs. Abby L. Pennell, J. Fred Pennell, mother and brother of the dead man, and Henry W. Lamb, a brother of Mrs. Pennell, arrived in the city this afternoon from New York. They entered a carriage at the Exchange Street Station and were at once driven to the Sisters' Hospital.

They were admitted to the ward where Mrs. Pennell lay and stood beside her for fifteen minutes. Later they were taken to the Pennell home on Cleveland Avenue.

At 8 o'clock J. Fred Pennell, Mr. Lamb, and Thomas Penney, ex-District Attorney and a former partner of Mr. Pennell, went to the Austin Building and searched the desk of the dead man. A policeman who has been on guard ever since the fatal accident occurred stood by while the search was being made.

A number of important documents were found, including a will of recent date. It is not known just when the will was drawn up, but it is said to have been within the last year. What the provisions of the will were is not known, as none of the three men who saw it would discuss the matter.

The automobile which carried Mr. Pennell and his wife in the plunge to the bottom of the stone quarry on Kensington Avenue last night was carefully examined to-day. The brakes and levers were given particularly close attention. Experts in the construction and manufacture of automobiles were called in.

The result of the examination left no doubt in the minds of any of the men present that Pennell did everything within human power to regain control of the vehicle, when it careened in its mad course toward the yawning chasm at the quarry.

The brakes were tightly set; the power indicator pointed to "Reverse," and the track of the wheels in the soft earth on the ridge between the street pavement and the quarry showed that the wheels were were turning backward when the ponderous machine sped forward to destruction.

Reports as to the total amount of insurance carried by Mr. Pennell vary from $150,000 to $500,000. As nearly accurate a statement as is possible to obtain at this time shows that he carried $215,000 life insurance and $30,000 accident insurance.

THE ICE TRUST IN BOSTON.

Charges That Department Managers Are Interested in a Rival Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 11.—J. J. Bright of this city, one of the three men who formed the Boston Ice Company, read a letter at the American Ice Company meeting yesterday from his nephew, E. H. Bright, formerly connected with the Boston Ice Company, but now associated with the company operating the Commonwealth Hygienic Ice Company, which stated that the Boston Ice Company is being used to its detriment for furthering the interests of an independent company.

E. H. Bright asked that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the manner in which the officers of the American Ice Company in this city were conducting that part of the company's business done under the head of the Boston Ice Company, it being Mr. Bright's opinion that everything possible was being done to injure that branch of the company in favor of the Independent Ice Company of this city.

Mr. Bright was asked the situation and gave this interview:

"If the motion I sent to New York is favorably considered, I will agree to give the committee I have asked for sufficient data to enable them to begin their investigation of the books of the Boston Ice Company.

"Here they will find evidence to satisfy them as to the correctness of my statements. The trade of the Boston Ice Company is being turned over to the Independent Ice Company as fast as possible. The Independent Ice Company is at present hiring six wagons to run into territory where the Boston Ice Company has practically all the trade. The Independent Ice Company is spreading through the City of Boston all kinds of literature soliciting business, of which this is a sample:

"'By helping us you help yourselves, and thus prevent the American Ice Trust, under the name of the Boston Ice Company, Drivers' Union Ice Company, and others from obtaining a ruinous monopoly. The price of ice in the cities where the trust controls the trade is from 25 to 100 per cent. higher than in the cities where the trust is not known.'

"Think of a card like that order distributed by men prominent in the trust in Boston," said Mr. Bright.

"Can it be possible," he continued, "that Directors of the American Ice Company can look upon such acts without considering it a breach of trust.

"Several weeks ago I wrote C. W. Morse a letter pertaining to this matter, and referred him to a man who would vouch for my reliability. I did not receive any reply to this letter, but the one I wrote was sent back to the company showing that there was something in it that interested Mr. Morse."

$10,000 REWARD PROPOSED.

Action of Connecticut Senate on the Waterbury Murder.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11.—The Senate to-day passed under suspension of the rules and sent immediately to the House a resolution authorizing the appropriation of a reward of $10,000 for the conviction of the murderer of the Waterbury policeman, Paul Mendelssohn. No House action was taken owing to early adjournment.

Barrett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

MAY BE ANOTHER CAUSE OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ENMITY.

Possible Decision by the Brussels Sugar Commission Would, It Is Said, Result in a Conflict.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 12.—There is says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, the prospect of a conflict between Austria and Hungary in consequence of the possibility that the Brussels commission may condemn the Austro-Hungarian sugar allotment system as amounting to the grant of a bounty.

It is said that if the commission makes such a decision Hungary intends to levy an import duty on Austrian sugar.

The Neue Freie Presse says that this would be in contravention of the Austro-Hungarian compact, but the Pester Lloyd says that Hungary would be perfectly justified, especially as Hungary only accepted the Sugar Convention on condition that her sugar should be protected from Austrian competition in the home market.

$5,000,000 STORE BUILDING.

New Wanamaker Structure in Philadelphia to be Largest of Its Kind in the World.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—A department store building to cost $5,000,000 is to be erected on the site of the Wanamaker store at Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets, which will be of the most substantial construction and cover more ground space than any similar structure of its kind in the world, according to the architect.

The permit for the erection of the building was granted to-day to E. H. Graham, a representative of the firm of D. H. Burnham & Co., architects of Chicago, whose force of seventy draughtsmen has just completed the plans and specifications in the record-breaking time of eleven days.

The proposed building will be twelve stories high, with a basement and sub-basement, with a frontage of 250 feet on Market and Chestnut Streets and 479 feet on Thirteenth and Juniper Streets. The exterior walls will be of brick and stone, with terra cotta ornaments. The roof will be paved with asphalt.

The building will be of fire-proof construction, the floor beams, girders and columns being of steel. Marble mosaic tiling is to be used for the floors and white maple laid on concrete bases. The building will extend 300 feet above the street level and the foundations of concrete will extend 42 feet below the street level.

The plans call for a first floor twenty-two feet high, the second story being sixteen, and the other floors twelve feet. The light court, in the centre of the building, will cover an area 72 by 132 feet.

The building will contain 1,875,000 square feet of floor space, equal to thirty-eight and a half acres, and will be equipped with sixty-two passenger and freight elevators.

No boilers or engines will be in the main structure. A separate power house will be erected on Ledger Street, below Thirteenth. The tunnel which will carry all the steam is already been completed.

No announcement as to how the edifice will be erected or the time for the beginning of the work has been made, but it is understood that the structure will be erected in quarters, the work to begin soon. The first section to be started will be doubtless at the corner of Juniper and Market Streets.

WOMAN DEFIED STRIKERS.

Wife of Non-Union Teamster, Using Whip as Weapon, Drove Wagon Through Mob.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11.—Violence entered into the strike to-day of 211 drivers employed by the 14 transfer companies of the city, who went out this morning for an increase in wages and recognition of their union.

During the afternoon strikers and their sympathisers gathered in large numbers at several points in the west bottoms and held up wagons driven by non-union men.

George B. Evans, an employe of the American Express Company, in attempting to disperse a crowd that was throwing stones at a driver, fired a shot into the ground. N. N. Latin, a striker, interfered and made a move to draw a knife, when both men were arrested.

Mrs. Evans, wife of the man arrested, struck with a whip the leaders of a crowd that interfered with the course of a wagon in which she was riding. Then Mrs. Evans took charge of a wagon belonging to the Swofford Dry Goods Company, and unaided drove the team through the crowd.

In Mulberry Street, between Ninth and Tenth, during the afternoon a crowd blockaded the thoroughfare and threw stones at the non-union drivers. Much excitement prevailed and the police were kept busy.

At the Burlington freight depot the police were forced to draw their revolvers to disperse a crowd that had cut the traces of teams hitched to two loaded wagons.

WHEN TO BEGIN STUDY.

Massachusetts Educators Divided as to Age When a Child Should Be Put to School.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 11.—Should children begin their study in the public schools at the age of five, or should attendance be delayed until the age of seven. That is the question that Frank E. Parlin of Quincy, Superintendent of Schools in that city, raised in his annual report a few days ago.

Mr. Parlin concluded his report by saying: "Had I a child he would not go to school with my consent before the age of seven, and I should expect him at the age of fourteen to be much better developed and much better educated than if he entered school at the age of five."

Interviews with school superintendents and educators of experience and influence show many different views on this question, some wholly disagreeing, others accepting Superintendent Parlin's point of view, and still some others taking middle ground.

President Eliot of Harvard University said: "This is really an old question and one that has practically been settled. I have no new views on the subject and I believe, as I said, that the boy or girl who enters the kindergarten at four and goes to the public or perhaps a private school at six will get a better start than one who begins his school life at seven."

Edwin P. Seaver, Superintendent of Boston schools, believes in sending children to school at an early age, saying: "As a rule I think that no harm can come to healthy children if they begin their school career at five."

Superintendent George I. Aldrich of the Brookline schools does not think that children are sent to school at too early an age.

Superintendent of Schools Francis Cogswell of Cambridge believes in the system now in vogue in Cambridge, which takes little children off the streets and places them in the kindergarten department at ages ranging from three and one-half to four and one-half years.

Superintendent Gordon A. Southworth of Somerville said: "I think that a child five years old is quite old enough to be subjected to some educational work, but it more closely approaches my idea of the fitness of things to modify the course of study.

Superintendent George E. Gay of the Malden schools says six years is the proper age.

Four Points of Interest.
Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati are reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Through train service from New York every day.—Adv.

ASSEMBLYMEN BOLT REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Five Refuse to Support the Programme of the Leaders.

Democrats Rejoice Over Their Opponents' Plan, Believing It Will Help Their Party—Attitude of Senator Platt.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Five Republican Assemblymen last night refused to be whipped into line for the programme of mortgage and excise taxation outlined at the Senatorial caucus last night. They attended the conference held in the Assembly parlors, but when it was turned into a caucus they walked out.

Messrs. Patton and Ruehl of Brooklyn were the first to leave. They said after they came out that they were not willing to support the proposed increase in the excise tax. They also declared that a Brooklyn member had bolted on the mortgage tax proposal.

Francis Landon of Dutchess and James N. Cowan of Delaware next came out. They were followed by Mr. Evans of Rome.

It was stated by the Republican leaders before the conference met that the same plan would be pursued as was carried last night at the meeting of the Senators—that is, have the propositions discussed in conference, and when an understanding had been reached to make a caucus agreement.

Before the conference had been called to order by Speaker Nixon both the Governor and Chairman Dunn were sent for. As soon as they entered the room the doors were closed and the session was begun. Messrs. Patton and Ruehl of Brooklyn left the room at 11:30.

Assemblyman Costello of Oswego was elected Chairman of the caucus. Mr. Costello is one of the veterans of the Assembly.

Gov. Odell was called upon to give his reasons for advocating a mortgage tax bill and an increase in the excise tax, and made a lengthy address. The Governor and Col. Dunn came out of the conference room at 11:45. When the Governor was asked what the result of the conference had been, he said:

"Both the Mortgage Tax bill and the Excise bill were adopted in conference. The minority against each of the measures was small. The proposition was then made to turn the conference into a caucus. I then took my departure. There were some objections to have the conference resolved into a caucus, but I left confident that the motion would prevail."

The caucus ended at 12:45. The vote on the Excise bill was 92 to 10 in favor, and on the Mortgage Tax bill 82 to 8. There are 92 Republican members in the Assembly.

Speaker Nixon said that all of the Republican members would abide by the action of the caucus except Messrs. Patton and Ruehl. He said that Messrs. Evans and Cowan would be found in line. "The caucus demonstrated," said the Speaker, "that we have enough votes in the Assembly to pass both bills. Nine members were excused from attending the caucus, but we know that they are all right."

Little except Tuesday night's Republican caucus was talked about at the Capitol yesterday. With one exception, all the Republican Senators seemed to be well pleased with the result of their work. This exception was Senator Hill of Buffalo, who opposed to the last the proposition to increase the excise tax.

ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats were even more outspoken in their delight over the results of the caucus than were their Republican colleagues, especially the Tammany Senators. The view they took of the situation was that no more effective aid to the election of a Democratic Mayor in New York next Fall could possibly have been given than the decision of the Republicans to pass a mortgage tax bill and make a 50 per cent. increase in the excise rate.

"I would not be surprised, in view of the action taken by the Republican leaders last night," said Senator McCarren, "if the Democratic majority in New York next Fall should run as high as 300,000. I mean exactly what I say, and I think I know whereof I speak.

"It may seem an extravagant statement, but compared with the action of the conference the att

the benefit of the rural communities they will register a protest which will be a record in city politics."

INDORSED BY SENATOR PLATT.

There was considerable speculation here as to how an agreement was brought about for an increase in the excise tax. Senator Platt has said on several occasions that he was opposed to any increase. There is no doubt here, however, that he gave his consent to Tuesday night's programme, for Chairman Dunn of the State Republican Committee was present all through the caucus and at its conclusion was the first to congratulate the Governor on the outcome.

Senator Raines, when questioned on this subject, said that the agreement had been reached at a conference held some days ago in New York. He intimated that the conference was presided over by Senator Platt.

The skillful manner in which the Senate conference was turned into a caucus evoked much admiration from those who take an interest in political manipulation. When the Republican Senators were asked to meet the Governor there was no suggestion of a caucus. All of them felt perfectly free to attend a conference, whereas some of them would have undoubtedly refused an invitation to a caucus.

Along toward midnight, after every one present who had any views to express had been given an opportunity to express them and an understanding had been reached as to what was the best that could be done to meet the problems which confront the Administration, Senator Malby arose and said:

"Now is everybody agreed that the programme which has been outlined is the best that can be devised?" There was a general acquiescence.

"Then," said Mr. Malby, "why shouldn't we make this agreement final? I move that the agreement in which we have all concurred be considered a caucus agreement."

Under the circumstances no Senator felt that he could make a protest with any degree of consistency, and so Senator Malby's motion prevailed.

The Mortgage Tax bill is in tentative shape. Its principal provisions are:

To tax mortgages 4 mills on every dollar.

To tax only those mortgages that are recorded on July 1 of each year.

To exempt from taxation mortgages of charitable, religious, and educational institutions.

To levy the tax in the county where the mortgaged property is located and not where the holder of the mortgage resides. This provision will minimize the chances of dodging the tax.

To return to the localities one-half the revenue collected.

The mortgage tax will yield the State about $6,000,000.

FRANCE'S FOREIGN POLICIES.

PARIS, March 11.—The Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, made a vigorous presentation in the Chamber of Deputies to-day of the part France is taking in various international matters, dwelling chiefly on the Macedonian, Moroccan, Siamese, and other questions in which France is specially concerned.

The Minister's remarks, however, extended over the whole range of international topics now engaging attention, including the recent Venesuelan affair. He said he had been reproached with not having more often appealed to The Hague Arbitration Court, notably in the Venesuelan conflict. The motive of this abstention was that arbitration imposed itself upon the attention of those powers interested in the difficulties. "We," continued M. Delcassé, "had settled our chief differences with Venesuela in February, 1902, but other difficulties still existed. I can announce that a protocol has been signed by our Ambassador and the representative of Venesuela in Washington which concedes our demand for the reimbursement of our claims out of the 30 per cent. of the customs to be devoted to payment of the claims of the powers. It is evident that, being claimants, we could not be mediators, and for the settlement of our own claims it has not been necessary to have recourse to The Hague tribunal."

In the course of his speech M. Delcassé declared that the independence of Morocco was essential to the security of the French North African possessions. While expressing hope that the movement for general disarmament might eventually succeed, he said France would not be called upon to take the initiative in such a movement. He explained in detail the part France had taken in connection with Macedonia, and referred also to the satisfactory status of the alliance between France and Russia and to the rapprochement of France with Italy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 12.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that M. Delcassé's speech on foreign affairs in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday ended with an eloquent and impressive peroration setting forth the guiding principles which determine the direction of his policy.

M. Delcassé said that his conception of French foreign policy to-day was that France must watch attentively the slightest changes which might be preparing in Europe. The Franco-Russian alliance had made it possible to bring about the entente with Italy. The same interests which had separated France and Italy now conspired to strengthen their union.

TO CHECK BULGARIAN BANDS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 12.—The Bulgarian special measures for preventing the irruption of bands of revolutionaries into Macedonia will come into force on Saturday, says the Sofia correspondent of The Times.

The new flying column of gendarmerie consists of 200 mounted men and 100 foot. The border districts will be patrolled day and night.

However, says the correspondent, a complete blockade of the frontier is impossible. A friend who has lately returned from a journey along the border states that members of bands are continually passing and repassing in spite of the increased vigilance of the police.

ANOTHER LABOR M. P.

LONDON, March 12.—The election of a successor to Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford as Member of Parliament for the Woolwich Division of London took place yesterday, and resulted in a majority of 6,229 votes for the Labor candidate, William Crooks, over those obtained by Geoffrey Drage, the Unionist candidate.

Lord Charles Beresford's retirement from Parliament was due to his appointment to the command of the Channel Squadron. He was elected, unopposed, as a Conservative in 1902.

MAD MULLAH LOST 1,000 MEN.

ADEN, March 11.—Advices received here from Obbia, Somaliland, say that in the recent fight between the followers of the Mad Mullah and the Abyssinian forces which are co-operating with the British the Mullah lost 1,000 men.

The Mullah, it is added, is maintaining his authority with ruthless severity, cutting the throats of male malcontents and mutilating women and children.

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND'S CLAIM.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 12.—The Times's correspondent at Copenhagen says that the news of the approaching departure of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, coming so soon after the announcement of Emperor William's intended visit, caused some sensation in spite of the official statement that the curtailment of the Duke's visit was due to his son's illness.

It seems, says the correspondent, that Emperor William has taken no effective steps to conciliate the Duke, whose claim to the heirship of the Kingdom of Hanover is rejected by Prussia.

The correspondent adds that the Kaiser is assured of a good reception in Copenhagen. In spite of the North Schleswig question public opinion favors him as a man of will and ideas.

A recent dispatch from the Danish Capital stated that a reconciliation was about to be effected between Emperor William and the Duke of Cumberland, on the basis of the latter renouncing his claim to the throne of Hanover.

Stolle Exonerated in Court.

Charles Stolle, whose apartment in East Twenty-second Street, opposite the residence of the late Mayor Hewitt, was raided on Tuesday by Capt. Gallagher, who thought he detected the odor of burning opium through a door, while hunting an alleged disorderly flat in the same building, was discharged by Magistrate Hogan in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Mr. Stolle said he was electrician for the Interurban Street Railway Company. In dismissing the complaint the Magistrate said that no opium had been found in the p...

DINNER OF BROWN ALUMNI

Midwinter Banquet of the Graduates Held in Providence.

Oscar S. Straus Tells of the Influence of the University on American Diplomacy.

PROVIDENCE, March 11.—Graduates and friends of Brown University in Southern New England met at the Trocadero to-night for their annual midwinter dinner. Among the guests were Gov. L. F. C. Garvin, President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth, the Right Rev. W. N. McVickar, Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island; Oscar S. Straus of New York, and Dr. William W. Keen of Philadelphia. The toastmaster was Prof. Herman C. Bumpus of New York.

After Gov. Garvin had extended the welcome of the State President Tucker of Dartmouth delivered an address on the subject, "Is the American College Fulfilling Its Part in Modern Education?" giving some attention to the much-discussed question of shortening the college course.

Mr. Straus spoke on "Brown in Diplomacy" as follows:

"The spirit of Rhode Island was breathed into her by him who was the first, noblest, and purest type of an American freeman, the intrepid pioneer of religious liberty, the uncompromising champion of human rights, Roger Williams. The liberty-loving Baptists, despised and persecuted in Old and New England, established the ark of their covenant here in Providence, where her prophet proclaimed, 'All men may walk as their conscience persuade them; every one in the name of his God.' Though their creed was derided for non-essentials, their fundamental principles, 'freedom of worship, liberty of conscience, and the entire separation of Church and State,' have triumphed to the greatest glory of the American people.

"Was it to be wondered at, when this sect organized its first college in our country it should have decided to locate it in the Colony of Rhode Island, in the very town which her founder had consecrated as 'a shelter to the poor and persecuted according to their several persuasions'?

"It required no prophet to foretell that a college founded by a sect whose vestments have never been stained by the blood of persecution and whose original charter reads like a declaration of human rights, would send forth sons endowed with her catholic spirit, who would become patriotic citizens and contribute to the glory and greatness of our country in the domain of peace as well as in war.

"Your university has given to the most important branch of our Government, the Department of State, within the last fifty years, three great chiefs of our foreign service, each of whom has contributed to the greatness and glory of the country in the family of nations, Marcy, Olney, and Hay.

"It was William L. Marcy who dealt the monarchical doctrine of perpetual allegiance the most decisive blow in his advanced position growing out of the Koszta case, and it was he who negotiated with Canada our first reciprocity treaty.

"It was Richard Olney who guided the affairs of State when President Cleveland gave new life and meaning to our Continental policy in his Venesuelan message, and at the same time advanced the humane principles of arbitration between nations.

"No Secretary of State in our country's history has written more brilliant pages into our international relations than John Hay. The international acceptance of the 'open-door' policy in the Far East is due to his initiative. He released our country from the cramping conditions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and negotiated the Isthmian Canal convention, which is destined to effect more far-reaching results internationally and internationally than any single act since the Louisiana Purchase. In his note to the signatory powers to end the barbaric persecutions in Roumania, John Hay has expanded as an international policy the principles of civil and religious liberty, and grafted them with a logic that is irrefutable upon the comity of nations.

"While no alumnus of Brown has as yet sat in the chair of the President, with a Hay and an Olney in the prime of life and covered with the glory of statesmanship, who will say that another decade will not witness the precedent set by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, repeated in our day. The ability and statesmanship that guided the foreign affairs of the Nation in those good old days found no diminution when the sons of Brown became their worthy successors.

"There are other bright names on the roll of Brown's alumni who have won credit and distinction in the foreign service of their country. William Hunter was Minister to Brazil in 1841 to 1845. Jonathan Russell was one of the five distinguished Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Ghent. George V. Lothrop was Minister to Russia. The genial Samuel S. Cox was Minister to Turkey, and my esteemed friend, the learned and scholarly James B. Angell, was Minister to China, and afterward to Turkey, besides having served on several diplomatic commissions.

"I have not overlooked—who can who refers to the science of international law—the services rendered by that great scholar and diplomatist, Henry Wheaton. He served his country abroad with rare ability for twenty years and bequeathed to it a priceless legacy, the standard treatise in the English language on international law, a treatise which is relied on as an authority of the first rank in every civilized land.

"These are some of the great names culled from the honor roll of your university, selected from only one branch of distinction, the foreign service, names that shed honor and glory upon Brown, her principles, and her teachings, and through Brown upon the State and upon the Nation."

"What Brown Needs" was set forth by Dr. William W. Keen of Philadelphia, for years a member of the Board of Trustees of Brown. He thought Brown needed $6,000,000 to place the institution on a proper basis, and he appealed to friends of the university to raise the sum.

President William H. P. Faunce spoke on "Brown's Future." Among the other speakers were Lieut.-Gov. Alter C. Brodeon of Brown and Samuel Walter Foss of Somerville, Mass.

SHOULD SEPARATE THE SEXES.

President Harper of University of Chicago Deprecates Coeducation.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The differences in degrees in maturity between boys and girls in the freshman year is a fundamental reason for segregation, according to a statement just issued by Dr. W. R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago. Dr. Harper says:

"When thrown together in a new environment on entrance to the university, boys and girls become conscious of differences before unnoticed, and the personal element creeps in too strongly for the best work.

"In the secondary school this is not the case, for the reason that the boys and girls there have been growing up together and do not notice that one group matures earlier than the other."

REPROVES JUDGE ADAMS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 11.—A resolution has been adopted by the House reproving Judge Adams of the United States District Court at St. Louis for granting the recent Wabash injunction. It deprecates the "tendency of the times toward Government by injunction, as exemplified in the recent sweeping order of Judge Elmer Adams of the Federal Circuit Court, in St. Louis, who has restrained by injunction the officers of the railway unions in the pending controversy with the Wabash over the wage scale."

A Wabash Rumor Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 11.—In regard to the rumor supposed to have come from Washington, which states that the Wabash will enter the capital, President Ramsey said to-night: "If there is anything of the sort on foot I suppose that I should know of it, and I know nothing of it." Mr. Ramsey said he did not believe the proposition was being considered.

Penn's Stroke Has Athletic Heart.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Robert Howard Eisenbrey, stroke of the University of Pennsylvania's 'Varsity crew and a member of the eight which rowed at Henley, was to-day compelled to resign his position in the eight and permanently abandon rowing on the recommendation of his physician. He is suffering from a serious attack of athletic heart (enlargement) caused by three years' hard rowing. F. W. Eckfeldt, stroked the 'Varsity crew in practice on the Schuylkill River to-day, but it is probable that F. L. Dawson will row in the position in the Annapolis and Poughkeepsie races.

THE COERCION OF NATIONS.

Argentina's Views Anent Venesuelan Affair Sent to Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The following statement was given out to-night at the Legation of the Argentine Republic:

"Recent publications referring to the note of instructions sent by the Argentine Government to its Minister at Washington, Dr. Garia Merou, in regard to some of the features of the Venesuelan incident, give the erroneous impression that Argentina asked for an alliance with the United States, and that its proposal was rejected by the Secretary of State.

"In fact, the dispatch of Dr. Drago, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic, aimed only to explain to his diplomatic agent in Washington the views of his home Government relative to the coercive collection of public debts of American States by European nations, and instructed him to convey those views to Secretary Hay, expressing his hope that the doctrine of international public law set forth by the Argentine Government should prove acceptable to the United States.

"Taking into consideration the real character of many of the obligations contracted by the Governments of the minor South American republics, the Argentine Government has felt that there is great danger to the peace of the continent if compulsory demand of immediate payment of public debts or national obligations is to be accepted in silence, without discrimination, as a right of the stronger powers of Europe to control and dominate the weaker and struggling States of Central and South America.

"On this point the Argentine Minister of Foreign Relations in his note remarks that the capitalist who supplies any money to a foreign State always takes into consideration the resources of the country and the greater or lesser probabilities that the obligations will be filled without difficulty. Dr. Drago says further on this: The compulsory and immediate demand for payment as a given moment of a public debt by means of force would not produce other than the ruin of the weaker nations and the absorption of their Governments altogether with all their inherent faculties by the powerful nations of the earth.'

"Dr. Drago also cites enunciations by Hamilton and provisions of the Constitution of the United States in this connection.

"Dr. Drago explicitly disclaims any intention to defend bad faith or irregularities and deliberate and voluntary insolvency. We do not pretend, neither can we pretend,' he says, 'that these nations shall occupy an exceptional position in their relations with the European powers who have the undoubted right to protect their subjects as amply as in any other part of the globe against persecution or from any injustice of which they may have been victims. The only thing that the Argentine Republic maintains is the principle already accepted, that there cannot be European territorial expansion in America, or oppression of the people of this continent, because of their unfortunate financial condition might oblige one of them to put off the fulfillment of its obligations. The principle which we maintain is that a public debt cannot give rise to an armed intervention, and much less to the territorial occupation of any of American nations by any European power.'

"Complying with his instructions, Minister Merou left a copy of the communication received from his Minister of Foreign Relations with the Secretary of State, in which Senor Dr. Hay did not express assent or dissent to the doctrine of public law set forth in the note of the Argentine Minister of Foreign Relations. He cited the Minister to the messages of the President of Dec. 3, 1901, and Dec. 2, 1902.

"Senor Dr. Hay stated further that, 'advocating and adhering in practice in questions concerning itself to the resort of international arbitration in settlement of controversies not adjustable by the orderly treatment of diplomatic negotiation, the Government of the United States would always be glad to see questions of the justice of claims by one State against another growing out of individual wrongs or national obligations, as well as the guarantees for the execution of whatever award may be made, by the decision of an impartial arbitration tribunal before which the litigant nations, weak and strong alike, may stand as equals in the eye of international law and mutual duty.

"One of the more important features of the Argentine note is the recognition and endorsement given by the Government of that republic to the Monroe Doctrine, which for the first time is acknowledged and accepted as a principle of American public law by a nation of South America."

GIRL ARTIST MORPHINE VICTIM.

Charlotte Whiting Is Taken to Bellevue Hospital Suffering from Chronic Use of the Drug.

A young woman said to be Charlotte Whiting, an artist, living at 233 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night in a carriage suffering from chronic morphinism. With her was Susan Knapp, head of the Grace Church Training School for Nurses at 228 East Twelfth Street.

"Miss Whiting was taken ill several weeks ago," explained Miss Knapp to Dr. Frink, "and, believing she was not getting well fast enough, became addicted to morphine. She comes from one of the best families in the city."

Miss Knapp offered to pay any sum for a private room and nurse, and she went away very much disappointed when told there were no private rooms to be had in the hospital.

Dr. Frink, after examining Miss Whiting, said she was suffering from chronic morphinism and sent her to the drug ward.

SUMMONS FOR DR. FLOWER.

Woman Asserts That He Induced Her to Purchase Worthless Mining Securities.

Dr. Richard C. Flower, who has acquired much prominence in connection with the Hagaman estate litigation, and also with various troubles of mining companies in which he has been interested, has been summoned to appear in the Centre Street Police Court this morning to explain a transaction concerning $500 paid to him by Mrs. Isabelle Gray Taylor. Mrs. Taylor, through her attorney, William F. Hart of 57 Nassau Street, declares that the money was paid three years ago to Dr. Flower, on misrepresentation, for stock in the Arizona, Eastern and Montana Mining Company, which later was exchanged for stock in the Lone Pine Mining Company. Both of these stocks Mr. Hart declares to be worthless.

Andrew D. Meloy, who is Dr. Flower's opponent in the affairs of the Lone Pine Company, is a witness for Mrs. Taylor, and also made an affidavit corroborative of Mrs. Taylor's charge.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan, before whom Mr. Hart also laid all the papers in the case, is following it in connection with the Hagaman case and other Flower cases in his office. Mr. Garvan said yesterday that the body of the late Theodore Hagaman, now buried at Poughkeepsie, will be exhumed to-morrow. Detective Sergeant Brindley will go to Poughkeepsie to-day and make the arrangements.

WEIDENFELD DAMAGE SUIT.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 11.—A lot of papers in the suit brought by Camille Weidenfeld for $500,000 damages against William McClure, Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, for libel, were filed in Nassau County to-day. One of the papers filed to-day was a long affidavit by William Weaver Heaton, one of the Governors, who goes on record to state that he knows nothing personally about the case any more than the thirty-two others of the governing board who sat with him in hearing the case, and that, therefore, his evidence is not as material as any of the others can tell all that he can.

Mr. McClure's answer to the suit also was filed. He puts in a general denial of the charges made in the complaint. The reply takes up the charges in the order of their specification, and reviews the charges made against Mr. Weidenfeld, and sets up as an answer that the respondent had nothing to do with their being made and no knowledge of them except in his official capacity as Secretary, and that he had no communication directly or indirectly with Mr. Heaton concerning the charges filed against Mr. Weidenfeld. He denies all responsibility in any way for the making of the charges. He claims to have done nothing wilfully, dishonestly, or malicious-ly to injure the plaintiff, either by action or speech.

HIGH BRIDGE HOUSE FULL OF BOY THIEVES

All but Eight Break Through Cordon of Police.

Every Gas and Lead Pipe Cut, Every Chandelier Down, Nearly Every Door Knob Off—Disorder from Cellar to Roof.

A special policeman attached to the House of Mercy in Inwood, while on his way from that place to his home heard strange noises emanating from the Summer residence of Thomas D. Trimmer, at the northern end of River Road. He drew closer and found every door and window wide open. He went to the rear and looked in the window of the kitchen. Eight boys were at work cutting away the lead pipe.

He went in turn to the dining and drawing room windows and found other boys engaged in taking down chandeliers and knobs off the doors. After he recovered his breath, he crept back to the road and started at full speed to the House of Mercy. There he called the High Bridge Station up on the telephone.

"Just discovered a hive of busy thieves," the special officer said, "and they're simply the busiest I ever saw."

"Where?" asked Sergt. Flood.

"In T. D. Trimmer's house in River Road, Inwood."

"Go back and watch the place and don't let any escape," commanded the officer. "I'll send a patrol wagon in a minute."

The special officer rushed back to the house and before long a patrol wagon in which were six policemen, in command of Detective Johns, arrived. The house was immediately surrounded.

"Surrender, all of you," shouted Detective Johns through the front door. "You're all under arrest."

For a second there was a cessation of hammering, but it was continued almost immediately. The detective's command was evidently not heard or understood.

"You are all under arrest," he shouted a second time.

Again the noise subsided and from nearly every window appeared a head.

"What der 'ell is der matter," sang a voice from one of the upper floors.

"We're pinched," answered a youngster from a balcony. "Run, fellers, run. The fly shinny Johnies has got us cooked sure."

Gas and lead pipes, chandeliers, door knobs, grates, and gas stoves were heard to drop in all parts of the house. Then there was a patter of excited feet on the stairs and in the halls and rooms.

Detective Johns ordered the men to draw closer to the house. No sooner had he spoken when a youngster was heard to say:

"Bunch it out together. Dey won't git any of us."

And "bunch" it out together they did.

There were thirty or them and they poured feet first from the house from doors and windows with such rapidity that it was almost impossible for the police to catch any of them. Some of them didn't wait to come down stairs and take their chances but jumped out of the windows.

When they got out of the house they scattered like sparrows and a wild scramble followed. The police tried vainly to get all the boys, and had to be content with capturing eight, when the chances of getting any more appeared slim. All the prisoners were boys between fourteen and sixteen years old. They were locked up in the High Bridge Station.

An investigation of the premises revealed a startling state of affairs. Every gas and lead pipe in the house was found cut, every chandelier down, and nearly every knob off the doors. From the cellar to the roof were found bags full of the spoils, and everywhere was disorder.

THE KING AND FULLER SALE.

Total Obtained for the First Two Days Over $21,000.

At the continued sale yesterday afternoon of the literary and art property collected by the late Clarence King and William H. Fuller in the American Art Galleries the 222 objects offered brought $9,250. There was a large and fashionable audience, but as a rule the highest bidders were the dealers. Among the objects offered was a painted ivory fan of French origin and of the period of Louis XIV., which was bought by Mrs. J. C. Hoagland for $200. Another, an Italian fan of the late seventeenth century, was bought by Thomas E. Clark for $230.

John Lafarge paid $330 for an altar frontal, elaborately embroidered with gold and silver threads. E. Einstein secured at $310 another Italian altar front, the designs being of arches, the alcoves filled with flowers and birds embroidered on cream-colored satin. Mrs. Hague bought at $230 a Portuguese coverlet of the seventeenth century. Henry J. Duveen bid in at $1,430 four sanctuary hangings. The Japanese and Chinese embroideries and textiles brought small figures, and the same was true of the rugs of the Fuller collection.

The sale in the evening was devoted to books of the two estates, which realized prices below the expectation of Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer. The average price per book being slightly under $2. The sum total for the evening's sale was $1,620. This added to the afternoon sale, and that of Tuesday afternoon, makes the total for the two days $21,481.

W. H. Young purchased the four volumes of the Cyclopaedia of Painters and Painting, edited by J. D. Chaplin and C. C. Perkins, containing 2,000 illustrations, for $104. Mr. Marston bought ten folio volumes, half morocco, containing an interesting series of photographs of famous paintings, for $90. Mrs. Bryant paid $71.50 for eleven volumes of the work on Japan. Rare volumes of Eugene Field's "A Little Book of Profitable Tales" and "A Little Book of Western Verse," brought $4.50 each. Capt. Zalinski bought fifteen volumes of The United States Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel, Clarence King in Charge, for $35. A small and original sketch with notes by Du Maurier was bought by Capt. Zalinski for $15.

READY TO FIGHT MUSIC HALL.

Property Owners in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Protest Against Dietrich's Place.

Residents between Seventh and Eighth Avenues in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street are aroused to indignation by a report that a combination beer garden and music hall is to be started in the now empty building at 264 to 270 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. This building recently was used as an annex by the public school now in One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

For the last few days large quantities of lumber have been taken into the building, and a constant sound of carpenter work has been heard both night and day. Report had it that Philip Dietrich, who keeps the Park Hotel, at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue, had leased the placed and intended to open a beer garden. John Sloane, who owns nineteen houses on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, is the leader of the protest.

The north side of the street is taken up by modern five-story flats owned by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Sloane says that such a place would absolutely ruin the surrounding property, and that it would have a morally bad effect on the school children passing there daily.

Mr. Malone, who is Mr. Sloane's secretary, went to the Excise Board, and found that no license had been granted and none would be unless it were accompanied by a request from at least two-thirds of those residing within 200 feet of the building.

Dr. S. Burlingame of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street said he understood that a beer garden and music hall was to be established, and that he wished to go on record as being bitterly opposed to it.

Erastus Hamilton, who represents the Equitable Interests, said that the society so far had taken no action, but would on so on Thursday.

Philip Dietrich was seen at his hotel and he said that the property, which was a part of the Carl Rust estate, had been leased by him for twenty-one years. He said also that he intended spending $20,000 on the place and would not have a stage, but a Hungarian band. He had no license, but would go right ahead, and he expected that the ones now protesting soon would change their minds

DEATH SHIP DISINFECTED

The Karamania Docks—Passengers and Crew in Quarantine.

No More Illness Among the Hundreds on Hoffman Island—Still Fears of Asiatic Cholera.

Under her own steam the death ship Karamania of the Anchor Line left Quarantine a few minutes before 6 o'clock last night, and later completed her illstarred voyage by tying up at her pier in the North River. Capt. Pearce, the chief engineer, and the chief officer, with several borrowed members of the crew of the Ethiopia, which arrived yesterday, were on board.

The James W. Wadsworth at once took off the three belonging to the Karamania and steamed direct to Hoffman Island, where they will be held with all others who came on the ship.

By permission of the Quarantine authorities, Capt. Pearce was allowed to come ashore at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon to report to the Anchor Line agents. It was then made known that Carlo Battista, the sailor who had been taken off at Palermo and sent to a hospital, had died. The names of those who met death on the voyage were Salomone Pasquale, Nicola Scioia, Rubel Nicolai, and Montanara Giuseppi, passengers, and Toppi Alfonso and Giuseppi Matadano, sailors.

Until the names of those who died were announced the Anchor Line offices at 19 Broadway were besieged by friends of passengers on the Karamania, every one fearful that some victim was a relative or friend. From all thus far learned those who died had no close connections in this country.

The work of fumigation was carried on in the Karamania's cabins up to 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and was continued again without intermission from 9 o'clock until it was completed. The James W. Wadsworth was alongside the greater part of the day with its disinfecting apparatus. This boat also carried the passengers to Hoffman Island, taking about 200 at a trip.

The Quarantine officials understand that all is well at the island. The passengers and sailors have been divided into groups of 100, and they are philosophically making the best of unpleasant conditions. Everything possible is being done for their comfort, and there is plenty to eat, which, possibly as a pleasing novelty to a considerable proportion of those now temporarily marooned.

As the officials still hold to their suspicions of Asiatic cholera, there is not the slightest intention of relaxing vigilance until the week of detention has elapsed. It was announced by the Anchor Line agents that the case in Palermo was believed by the hospital authorities there to be one of poisoning, though what kind was not said.

It is understood that cable dispatches were sent to Marseilles, Naples, and Palermo asking if there are any cases of cholera within their limits, and that answer has been made that the disease does not exist, so far as the health authorities know, in any of the three cities.

Dr. W. T. Jenkins, ex-Health Officer of the Port of New York, expressed the belief that the persons who became ill were poisoned by something in the cabins occupied by those who were stricken, though he admitted that the symptoms were like those of cholera.

Apropos of his contention, he spoke of an instance during the cholera scare when he was Health Officer. He said a ship came in and discharged her passengers after the usual manner. One of the immigrants boarded a train for a distant point, and when just west of the Alleghenies, became ill, dying in a short time with symptoms like those of cholera.

The Government communicated with Dr. Jenkins, and a bacteriologist from Cornell University was sent to the place where the man died to perform an autopsy. He found that the immigrant had died from ptomaine poisoning.

It was learned that the victim had started from Europe with a chicken for food. By the most careful hoarding the man made the fowl last him until he reached these shores, bringing it out only for a side dish. Other persons favored with small pieces of it also became ill.

Bank for Austrians and Hungarians.

The Austro-Hungarian Bank of America has been incorporated under New York State laws with a capital of $100,000 and a surplus of $100,000. The Directors are Alexander Hollander, Julius Bohm, Ely Bernays, Julius Robertson, and Joseph Ullman. Temporary offices are at 452 Fifth Avenue, but the bank, which will cater especially for the trade of the Austrians and Hungarians in this country, will be situated on Broadway and will open May 1. The largest part of the stock has been subscribed. The management will be in the hands of Alexander Hollander and Dr. Rudolph Gutmann.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers, recently appointed Second Lieutenants from civil life, are assigned to regiments as indicated:

Lieut. Joseph, Second Infantry, will report at Fort Logan for temporary duty. Joseph M. Cummins, Eighteenth Infantry, will report at Jefferson Barracks for temporary duty.

Walter W. Merrill, First Infantry, will report at Fort Thomas for temporary duty.

Clarence A. Eustaphieve, Twenty-third Infantry, will report at Fort Columbus for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. David H. Bower, Twelfth Infantry, appointed Quartermaster and Commissary Third Battalion, will proceed to join that battalion at Fort Niles.

Capt. Omar Bundy, Sixth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth vice Capt. John H. Beacom, Sixth Infantry, hereby relieved.

A board of survey to consist of Major Robert D. Read, Jr. Cap. William P. Jackson and First Lieut. Philip E. M. Walker, is appointed to meet at the Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster's Department to investigate and fix the responsibility for shortage in certain clothing received from Manila and also to determine and fix the responsibility for certain clothing found in bad condition.

Major William L. Buck is transferred from the Eighteenth to the Third Infantry, and Major William Pawlding from the Third to the Eighteenth Infantry.

Assignments to regiments of infantry of officers recently promoted: Capt. C. B. Humphrey, Twenty-second; Capt. Forrest Emcha, Nineteenth; First Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, Twenty-second; First Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett, Twenty-fourth; First Lieut. David A. Snyder, Thirteenth; First Lieut. John T. Dunn, Eleventh; First Lieut. Charles Crawford, Fifth; First Lieut. K. L. Whitson, Ninth; First Lieut. Walter H. Johnson, Eighth; First Lieut. Robert E. Grinstead, Twenty-third; First Lieut. Albert G. Williams, Fifth; First Lieut. Donald C. McClelland, Tenth.

Navy.

Capt. C. S. Ferry is detached from the Rainbow and ordered home.

Commander G. P. Dyer is ordered to command the Rainbow.

Lieut. F. Boughter is ordered to command the Quiros.

Lieut. R. McLean is detached from the Asiatic Station and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Midshipmen R. P. Schlabach and G. S. Radford are ordered to special instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

These officers have been commissioned from the dates named: Lieut. Commander W. W. Buchanan, Dec. 3, 1902.

Lieut. J. H. Holden, Feb. 14, 1903.

Lieut. H. Perkins, Feb. 14, 1903.

Medical Director R. R. Wegener, Jan. 20, 1903.

Passed Assistant Surgeons E. H. Haas, E. C. Huntington, and S. Dennis, E. Thompson, and W. H. Bucher, Jan. 10, 1903.

Past Inspector Mr. C. McDonald, Sept. 8, 1902.

Pay Inspector T. J. Cowie, Jan. 5, 1903.

Pay Inspector C. S. Williams, Dec. 10, 1902.

Paymaster W. W. Gray, Jan. 10, 1903.

Passed Assistant Paymasters R. H. Orr, W. V. H. Rose, and C. Morris, Jr., Feb. 10, 1903.

Paymaster A. F. Huntington, Dec. 10, 1902.

Paymaster E. H. Pelton, Jan. 5, 1903.

Passed Assistant Paymasters R. H. Tredo, W. H. Merritt, E. L. Robins, and F. W. Hart, Feb. 10, 1903.

Assistant Paymaster F. P. Sackett, Nov. 23, 1902.

Passed Assistant Paymaster D. M. Addison, Dec. 10, 1902.

Assistant Paymaster W. H. Doherty, Feb. 10, 1903.

Chaplain R. B. Hoss, March 2, 1903, with rank of Captain.

Chaplain W. G. Gaynor, March 2, 1903, with rank of commander.

Assistant Naval Constructor R. H. Robinson, Feb. 10, 1903.

Assistant Surgeon R. H. Dorsey was appointed March 5, 1903.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Arrivals—Wyoming at Mare Island; Yankton at Fort Antonio, Porto Rico; San Juan, Chauncey at Hampton Roads; Furitan and Peoria at Gloucester Point, Va.; Detroit and Porcupine at Tompkinsville; Maryland at Lambert Point, Lancaster at Yorktown.

Sailings—Nero from Aden for Port Said; Bancroft from Bermuda for Boston; Hanaiai from Norfolk for Para; London Dolphin from Charleston for Key West.

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NO SHIPYARD CONFERENCE

Metal Trades Association Rejects Offer by Marine Council.

Says Sympathetic Strikes Were Ordered After the Employers Had Proposed a Settlement Meeting.

The Marine Trades Council yesterday sent a letter to the New York Metal Trades Association offering to have a committee of the workmen confer with the operators to-day with a view to the settlement of all the labor troubles in the shipyards in and around New York. That offer was declined by the employers' association because the unions had ordered sympathetic strikes in the Townsend-Downey yards while in possession of a letter from the association offering to submit their differences to arbitration. The association further announced that there can be no settlement conference until the strikes are called off.

Henry C. Hunter, Commissioner and general counsel for the association, said last evening:

"The owners of the shipbuilding yards have been telegraphing to us all day that man who disapproved of the sympathetic strike have been returning to work in large numbers. Strikers have been holding meetings near the different yards and condemning the strike. All the departments in the Townsend-Downey yards are running except the paint department."

Mr. Downey of the Townsend-Downey Company said yesterday that Delegate Parker, who signed an agreement on the part of the blacksmiths last Summer, expiring next September, whereby no strikes should be declared and all questions up to that time should be settled by arbitration, was the man who ordered the blacksmiths on strike at Shooter Island. The agreement was still in force when the men were ordered out.

"How can we arbitrate matters under these circumstances?" continued Mr. Downey. "The unions are making it impossible to settle anything peaceably. The upshot of it all is that all the employers will run open shops, where union and non-union men can be employed, and if they proceed much further may force the employers to declare against the unions. The strike of the boilermakers in the other yards is plainly a fight of their union against our union."

Three hundred additional men went out at the Townsend-Downey yards yesterday morning in accordance with the decision reached by the local body of the National Association of Shipwrights, Joiners, and Calkers of America, held at Elm Park, S., on Tuesday night. The iron workers and machinists employed in the Starin yards decided not to join the strike movement. Lewis Nixon, President of the United States Shipbuilding Company, said that so far none of the men in his yards at Elizabeth had gone out. The 1,600 men employed by the John W. Robbins Company at the Erie Basin were still at work yesterday. They belong to the Knights of Labor.

Francis J. McKay, who ordered the strike of the boilermakers, although he is a member of the Civic Federation, said:

"I hardly consider myself a member of the Civic Federation, but I have had an invitation to attend its meetings. At any rate, it was too late to bring this strike to the federation's attention, with the men of the Townsend-Downey yards already out six weeks."

The strikers insisted that they would remain out until they won. They talked of sympathetic strikes of all the trades, tying up all the yards and bringing out about 50,000 men.

According to a representative of the Townsend-Downey Company, one of their men was assaulted by strikers in Elizabeth, where he lives, on Tuesday night. He appeared in the yards yesterday with two front teeth missing.

BERIAH WILKINS IMPROVING.

Washington Post Proprietor's Wife and Son at His Bedside.

There was a marked improvement last night in the condition of Beriah Wilkins, proprietor of The Washington Post, who was stricken with paralysis at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday night.

His wife and son, John F. Wilkins, arrived yesterday and are at his bedside. The attending physicians at 7 o'clock last night issued the following bulletin:

"Left side paralyzed. Consciousness returning. Present condition more encouraging than this time last night."

It is said that should the condition of Mr. Wilkins continue to improve, he will still be an invalid for a long time. The present is the second stroke sustained by Mr. Wilkins. He recently returned from Europe, where he had been for the benefit of his health.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:05 A. M.—25 Wa

ITHACA'S FORMIDABLE HEALTH PROBLEM

Sewerage System Must Be Entirely Revolutionized.

Infection Lurking on the Streets, in the Lake and in Every Back Yard.

University Spring Term Should Be Cut Short and Summer School Abandoned—Citizens Assume Herculean Task.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 12.—Many towns of Central New York are confronted with grave sanitary problems, the consideration of which is postponed for a more convenient season, but not many of them have problems as complex and difficult or as exigent as those of Ithaca. It labors under natural disadvantages of location and environment which are unique. Prof. C. A. Martin of the Chair of Architecture in Cornell University in a recent magazine article says that it is built upon "a low, sodden plain, with the low-water mark anywhere from two to six feet below the surface of the earth, and the high-water mark anywhere from the surface of the lawns to the level of the first floor." This is accurately descriptive.

Ithaca is damp by reason of its conditions of soil and climate. Its prevalent diseases are malaria, catarrh, and rheumatism.

The position of Ithaca, at the bottom of a great bowl, seems to insure the permanent saturation of its soil, unless some very courageous and costly engineering work is undertaken, which it might be difficult to finance. The city has a water supply concerning which the readers of THE TIMES are already advised. It is the best, and, in popular estimation, the least satisfactory of the local improvements. It has sewers, but they are badly designed and are in bad condition. Much of the work of laying them was done under conditions making good work extremely difficult. If the original purpose was to do good work it seems to have been abandoned. The laterals are known to be in many places out of line, broken and disjointed. The quantity of water daily handled at the sewage pumping station, which ejects so much of the sewage of the town into Cayuga Lake as is not run into the inlet, is far in excess of the total daily water supply of the city, and every engineer knows what that means.

This brief description of the condition of the sewers of Ithaca may be news to most of its citizens, but the facts on which to base a correct judgment are as accessible to them as to a stranger. To put its sewer system in order will cost the people of Ithaca a great deal of money—more, perhaps, than they cost originally. Meanwhile, the creation of sub-surface conditions more dangerous than those normal to the site goes steadily on, swelling the debit side of an account which must be balanced sooner or later.

The discharge of the sewage of the city into the lake was a makeshift expedient which, under a wiser system of sanitary legislation, would not have been permitted, and which, it is safe to say, cannot long be tolerated. The lake is being polluted to an extent which already menaces the public health and seriously impairs the value of property along its shores, rendering many delightful villas built for Summer occupation unsafe for use. A scum of undigested sewage material, unsightly and malodorous, drifting with the wind and building up along the shore, was bad enough; such a scum loaded with infection is much worse.

The general sanitary condition of Ithaca is such as might be expected to result from the persistent neglect of precautions against the gradual upbuilding of public and private nuisances. The self-respect of an intelligent and moral community has placed some restraint upon the more obtrusive and unsightly expressions of the invasion of the public right for the private convenience, but pretty much everything out of sight has been out of mind, and back-door nuisances have been very little interfered with. The impression which the casual visitor might gain, that Ithaca is a clean and wholesome little town, is promptly corrected by a closer insight into the real conditions.

ITHACA A VERY DIRTY TOWN.

In point of fact, Ithaca is a very dirty town, full of ancient evils which are the survival of its village days, and of a kind which, if tolerable under village conditions, quickly become intolerable from the point of view of the sanitarian as population increases and dwellings rub elbows or stand shoulder to shoulder in solid blocks.

There is a vast amount of scavenging of a very thorough and systematic character to be done under competent direction before the town can assume to "make good" its ancient tradition of healthfulness—which, like most traditions, rests upon no very solid basis. Comparatively few of the dwellings of Ithaca would bear the most superficial sanitary inspection of their appointments and surroundings.

The creeks which run through the city are public sewers, with precipitous banks besmeared with house refuse and filth from drains which discharge their dangerous and unsightly contents at the top of the slopes. Muck, garbage, and house refuse accumulate where they are simply dangerous, but are out of sight from the front windows. There are numerous cesspools and privy vaults many of which are in extremely bad condition. The garbage collections of the city are dumped into a reeking swamp-hole near the sewage pumping station, without even a pretense of treatment or earth covering, and where, within stone's throw of a row of modest but comfortable dwellings, whose occupants presumably have the same right to protection from remediable nuisances as those of more attractive neighborhoods, it is picked over by industrious Italian scavengers to recover infected rags, soiled paper, and other salable material. The conditions at this dump are offensive and dangerous.

These are matters of local rather than of general interest. They are mentioned at all only as bearing upon the question of the safety of those attracted to Ithaca by its great educational foundation, and as defining the duty of those who have the responsibility of its management or are jealous of its interests. None of the conditions briefly described are irremediable, but to remedy them will take time, wise direction, harmonious public co-operation, and liberal expenditures.

The symptom of carelessness in connection with the present typhoid epidemic, and of kinds scarcely admitting of description, shows that the local physicians have been extremely negligent or that the people of the town have persistently disregarded their instructions. Perhaps the truth includes both assumptions. The seeds of infection have been scattered broadcast all over the town. Those best able to form authoritative opinions on this subject are well assured that the seriousness and persistency of the epidemic are due chiefly, and perhaps wholly, to secondary infection, and the opportunities for this are still so good that a fresh outbreak need occasion no surprise. If what needs to be done is not done at once, warm weather will find Ithaca a place to be fled from by all who can leave it and shunned by all who can keep away from it. This is said calmly and deliberately. Those who have already died or suffered will have died or suffered in vain if the lesson of their fate needs to be repeated and emphasized.

DANGER FOR STUDENTS.

One in a position to observe without passion or prejudice the conditions at the moment existing in the more densely populated neighborhoods of Ithaca, and especially in that largely devoted to fraternity houses and students' boarding houses, locally known as East Hill, has good reason to feel in the highest degree apprehensive of what may be expected when warm days are here, and especially when the flies become industrious. From a greater number of local centres of infection than could be estimated these busy agents of mischief can pick up what will keep the physicians well employed. On the basis of such a sanitary administration as Ithaca has become habituated to and has deemed sufficient it might very well be four or five years before typhoid fever ceased to be epidemic in Ithaca. This would be practically without reference to the quality of the water supply.

Fortunately the direction of affairs has been assumed by Dr. George A. Soper, selected for this service by the State Board of Health. He is a competent, experienced, energetic man, with no illusions and a full realization of the responsibilities of his position and the gravity of the situation. He has planned a sanitary campaign which the Common Council has ratified by giving the Board of Health carte blanche and a practically unlimited credit. Thus far he has been extremely skillful in harmonizing antagonistic interests and securing from the municipal government, the people, the physicians, and the university the promise of hearty co-operation. In the present temper of the people there is little reason to doubt that these promises are sincere, and that the desire for a vigorous and thorough municipal housecleaning is as general as it appears to be. The test will come when it is necessary to point out to well-to-do citizens the nuisances for which they are primarily, and it may be solely, responsible, to interfere with vested wrongs sanctioned by immemorial usage, and to apply pressure to those reluctant to do on their own premises what they recognize should be required of their neighbors. Dr. Soper can, and, if properly seconded, will, make Ithaca clean and wholesome, and do it in the least possible time. The task of the cleansing of the Augean stables was comparable to it, but more difficult of accomplishment, since a river cannot be run through the town. A small army of men under good direction, armed with brooms and shovels, is needed for the work, and arrangements have been made to get them. It is to be a thorough, systematic, and scientific sanitary policing of the town, to purify it, disinfect it, and exterminate every discoverable nidus of infection. Nobody objects; whether anybody will really help remains to be seen. It might be assumed that such a condition as now exists would find the citizens ready to turn out in volunteer gangs for work on the streets and in the back yards of dwellings, but no evidence of that degree of enthusiasm for sanitary reform has yet been manifested.

UNIVERSITY'S IMMEDIATE DUTY.

The facts summarized in what precedes give significance to the inquiry as to what are the immediate duties of the Trustees of the university. This seems to present itself in the form of three questions:

1. Should the Summer school be held this year?

2. May the management, with due regard to its obligations to those to whom it stands in loco parentis during the college term, reopen its doors in the Fall and invite the return of its student corps?

3. Should the present term be prolonged?

In my judgment, some of these questions may be answered confidently from the facts at hand. Others merit thoughtful discussion.

1. As to the Summer school, it should not this year be considered. No matter what the university management may do for the campus or the city, the conditions will not be such in Ithaca at any time during the coming Summer that without misrepresentation of the facts any one could be invited there to attend the Summer school with the promise of safety to life and health. No circulars of the Summer term have been sent out as yet, and unless the President is badly advised none will be. If Ithaca could be quarantined against the students the conditions would be different. Since they must live in the town, and naturally would wish to live in the part of the town which has been most heavily afflicted and is perhaps most in need of sanitary reorganization, every consideration of prudence and regard for the best interests of the university forbids any consideration of the Summer school this year. In this the duty of the Trustees is unmistakable.

2. If that is done between this and September which may be done, and which it now seems probable will be done, there is no reason why the university should not be reopened in the Fall under conditions which will permit the management to assure all in interest that every student who comes to Ithaca to study and is willing to observe ordinary prudence is safe in coming. Meanwhile, however, a great deal needs to be done, and one who should assume that because it needs to be done it will be done cannot have had much experience in the sanitary regeneration of towns in which local enterprise has been stifled by overweening self-complacency. The possibility that the university may not open in the Fall is the chief incentive to well-directed and sustained effort to clean the town and make it safe. The question is one which should not be answered definitely either way earlier than July 15.

3. The question of completing the present term would be much simplified if the student population was domiciled on the campus, under condition as to food and water, and withdrawal from direct and daily contact with possible and even probable infection, wholly different from those which attend their living in the boarding houses which now shelter them. About a thousand students have left Ithaca, and it would need very little to drive away another thousand. That may happen within the next fortnight, and would force the university to bring the Spring term abruptly to an end. Indeed, this is an probable that I am impressed with the wisdom of anticipating the threatened danger, and am of the opinion that arrangements should be made to bring the term to an end not later than April 15 or May 1. No better reason for this is needed than the known facts furnish. To end the session by announcement before the warm weather would be a wise and prudent thing to do, and would not be misunderstood or misinterpreted. The present policy of indulgence toward absentees should be continued, and there should be no commencement exercises this year. Ithaca is not now, and probably will not be before September, a good place for a popular gathering for any purpose. Any other policy will involve responsibilities which the Trustees should hesitate to assume.

J. C. BAYLES.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC MINORITY'S MOVE

Talbot J. Taylor & Co. Appeal to Stockholders for Proxies.

Rumors of Dissensions in the Keene Pool Receive Official Denial—Harriman Interests Silent.

The managers of the fight which the minority stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company are waging against the majority interests yesterday returned the compliments which the majority paid to them a few days ago, by making public a circular to the stockholders of the Southern Pacific, in which they ask for proxies, and as a basis for this request present an arraignment of the present management, whom they charge with having administered the affairs of the company in the interest of the Union Pacific Railway, which owns $90,000,000 of the $200,000,000 of capital stock of the Southern Pacific, and friends of Mr. Harriman, it is claimed, own some $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 more.

The circular asking for proxies is signed by Talbot J. Taylor & Co., who represent the holdings of some 300,000 or 400,000 shares of the Keene pool.

The circular states that the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad have for over two years controlled and directed, through a large holding of stock of the Southern Pacific Company, the policy and management of the Southern Pacific Company, and that they expect, at the coming election, which will take place on April 8, 1903, to continue their management. The circular declares that examinations of the statements of the Southern Pacific Company, and information given by one of its Directors, show that over $60,000,000 has been expended for reconstruction, betterments, and improvements on this property, but that the operating expenses still continue to be, as they have been during the last two years, from 10 to 15 per cent. higher than on any road competing for trans-continental business, "which," says the circular, "indicates either gross mismanagement or wilful intention to deceive the stockholders as to the true net earnings of the company, and by this means depress the market value of the stock, that they may acquire it at their own price."

The Union Pacific Railroad connects with the Central Pacific Railroad (a branch of the Southern Pacific) at Ogden, and depends entirely on the Central Pacific to reach San Francisco. The circular declares that "vast sums of money have been and are being expended on the Central Pacific out of Southern Pacific funds, while the disbursements for betterments and improvements on the main line of the road, which furnishes over 75 per cent. of its earnings, are very light in comparison, and grossly out of proportion to the amount of the entire expenditures."

The circular then proceeds to impugn the motive of the Union Pacific interests in building up the Central Pacific line. It says:

"We believe that the Union Pacific Directors in the Southern Pacific Company (who are in a majority) in pursuing this policy are actuated by the ulterior purpose of taking over the Central Pacific, upon terms which will seriously injure the Southern Pacific Company, and that the stockholders will discover (when too late) that a most formidable rival has been built up with their own money. That some such motive suggests and dominates the attitude of the Union Pacific interests is further evident from the fact that the policy of paying for reconstruction, betterments, and improvements solely out of earnings, instead of by issue of securities, is radically different from that pursued by the Union Pacific Company, or any other railway corporation in the country with which Union Pacific interests are connected, or whose management and operation they control."

The circular then declares that Talbot J. Taylor & Co. represent a very large interest in the Southern Pacific Company for many people, and that for a long time past they have given careful study and attention to the monthly and yearly reports issued by the company; and that they are convinced, after having these statements examined by experts, that the earnings would have justified dividends on the stock for the past year, and have still left money enough for improvements and betterments to bring (in a reasonable time) the system up to the highest state of efficiency.

"The gross earnings," says the circular, "have been larger than those of any railroad in the country, except the Pennsylvania, and the gross earnings per mile are 30 per cent. more than any of its transcontinental rivals.

"When a comparison is made between the operating expenses of the Southern Pacific Company, which are 65.95; Union Pacific, 50.92; Atchison, 57.34; Northern Pacific, 51.44, and Great Northern, 49.27, the conclusion is irresistible that either the affairs of this company have been grossly mismanaged or that under the guise of this exceedingly high ratio of operating expenses there has been concealed the disbursement of other large sums of money for betterments and improvements.

"The operating expenses should certainly not have been over 60 per cent., and at this ratio the company is earning over 9 per cent., without counting its income from various investments."

The circular winds up with a request for proxies for the coming annual meeting. Stockholders are asked to have all stock owned by them which is not standing in their name to be transferred at once, and they are requested to unite with Talbot J. Taylor & Co. and other stockholders to "right a great wrong against minority interests."

"We are confident," the circular concludes, "that if the stockholders other than the Union Pacific Railroad stand together a change will be effected in the policy of this company, through a management honest, experienced, and efficient, and one devoted solely to the interests of the Southern Pacific Company."

Rumors about the Southern Pacific affairs continued to interest the Street yesterday. There were stories afloat that dissensions had arisen among members of the Keene pool. It was stated that some of the members wanted to withdraw and were incensed at the extension of the pool to April 10, which was announced in these columns yesterday morning. It was said that this extension had been decided on without their consent, under the clause in the pooling agreement giving the pool manager the right to extend the pool if necessary. These reports were denied at the office of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., where it was said that the extension had not been decided upon until all the members of the pool had agreed to it. It was also denied that there were any dissensions among pool members. These, it was said, were all Stock Exchange houses. It was hinted, however, that some of these houses might have farmed out some of their stock and that some of the people who had thus taken an interest were dissatisfied.

Representatives of the Union Pacific Railway interests, when the Taylor circular was shown to them, declared that there was no truth in its assertions.

TYPHOID IN WEST SENECA.

State Health Officers Sent to Battle with Epidemic in Erie County.

ALBANY, March 11.—Dr. Daniel Lewis, State Health Commissioner, to-night announced that Dr. Walter D. Green, Health Commissioner, and Edward Clark, his deputy, of Buffalo, had consented to serve as representatives of the State Department of Health during the prevalence of the typhoid fever epidemic in the town of West Seneca, Erie County.

Drs. Green and Clark have been authorized to make inspections in the infected district and take such action as they deem necessary in connection with Dr. E. H. Ballon, Health Officer of West Seneca. This will authorize the Buffalo authorities to take every precaution for the protection of the water supply of that city.

Dr. Lewis says his advices indicate there are about 170 cases of typhoid in West Seneca, but there have probably been many others. The cases are confined to the foreign element among the employes of the Lackawanna Steel Company.

Manchester Mills to be Sold.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 11.—The stockholders of the Manchester Mills Corporation to-day voted to accept an offer made by T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston to purchase the property of the company for $2,000,000.

Erie.

The desirable seats to Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and the West. Perfect roadbed and equipment. Best dining and café car service. —Adv.

SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH

In this package you get both liquid and powder. This is the Large Size.

TRUSTEES ARE CENSURED

Those of the Chesterman Estate Declared Culpably Lax.

In Charge of Property Worth $1,500,000 but Failed to Inspect Accounts, Which Are $29,000 Short.

There was a heated argument before Justice McCall in the Supreme Court yesterday, when attorneys for George Bodine, a grandson and one of the heirs of the late George Chesterman, who died in 1883, leaving an estate said to be worth $1,500,000, moved to have the trustees of the estate discharged because of alleged mismanagement in allowing $29,000 to be taken from the funds without having used reasonable means to prevent it. Even Justice McCall took part in the censuring of the trustees, questioning one of them, Ronald K. Brown, who appeared as counsel for himself. The Justice said that he did not see any good reason why the trustees should not be removed. He reserved decision, however.

George Chesterman was a member of one of the oldest families in New York, and during the greater part of his life occupied the old Chesterman mansion, at 80 Nassau Street, until the encroachments of business forced him to move up town. When he died, Joseph Brown and a man named Mason were made the trustees of the estate. Subsequently, between 1898 and 1895, both of these trustees died, and in 1895 their places were taken by Ronald K. Brown, a son of Joseph Brown, and Edward C. Chesterman, a son of the elder Chesterman. Besides Edward Chesterman, George Chesterman left another son and two daughters, the son of one of whom is the George Bodine who is seeking to have the present trustees removed.

Mr. Bodine brought an action three years ago through his attorney, William F. Quigley of 256 Broadway, for an accounting by the trustees. Then it developed that Mr. Brown had not been looking after the financial interests of the estate, but had only been looking after the counsel end of it in his capacity as an attorney. Mr. Chesterman, on the other hand, was looking after the finances, having engaged an office down town and having hired Joseph Combs, an expert accountant, to assist him in the management. During these proceedings it was shown that there was a deficit of $20,000 in the funds of the estate. Protest was made by the attorneys for Bodine and the entire matter was referred to ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck as referee, and he has the matter in hand now, having completed the taking of testimony and being about to make his report to the court.

Mr. Quigley, in his argument in court yesterday, declared that the trustees gave as the reason for the shortage the fact that Combs had been in the habit of making out the deposit slips to take with the bank deposits; that Chesterman had counted the money and glanced over the deposit slip, and then turned it all over to Combs to make the deposit. The latter, it was said, then would make out a new deposit slip, deposit much less money than appeared on the first slip, and pocket the balance himself. That was possible, it was shown, because Chesterman never examined the pass book to see if the correct amount of money had been taken to the bank and credited to the estate. Mr. Quigley also said that much of the funds of the estate had been invested in bonds and mortgages, instead of only in Government bonds, as was provided in the will of the deceased.

Justice McCall asked how this was possible, and when told that it was under a mutual agreement of the beneficiaries who were entitled to a life interest, in order that they might reap greater benefits, said: "I fail to see how the beneficiaries could come to any agreement by which the provisions of the will were to be nullified, and then expect the agreement to stand the test of legality."

When Mr. Quigley had made his argument, Justice McCall called upon Ronald K. Brown and asked him to explain the deficit and the fact that neither one of the trustees in three years ever had taken the trouble to go over the books to verify the deposits or to take any interest whatever in the way the funds were handled.

"Unless you can show very good reasons for this," said the Justice, "it looks to me as though the cause for removal would be perfectly plain."

Mr. Brown said that he had paid no attention to the books for the reason that Combs was an expert accountant, and also for the fact that the surety company on the bonds of the trustees, he expected, would see to it that the books were properly kept and properly balanced. He said this was his only excuse, but he thought it sufficient to let him out, especially as the amount of the deficiency would have to be made good between the trustees, or by the surety company, if they failed.

"That is a weak excuse," said the Justice, "and I do not see that it excuses you at all." He further declared that the trustees were culpably guilty of negligence.

TEIXEIRA HOUSE SALE BEGUN.

The Rooms Heavily Stocked with Furniture, Paintings, and Art Objects—Low Prices Obtained.

The auction sale by which the elaborate mansion of Don Eugenio Faria Goanzales de Teixeira, Marquis of Aguila Branca, and its multitudinous furnishings, at 918 West End Avenue, are to be disposed of, began yesterday morning and will continue seven days. To those good folk of the upper west side who embraced the opportunity to inspect the premises and perhaps buy a bed or a scent bottle—for the articles disposed of yesterday were only those in the chambers of the upper stories—it seemed that the one-time inhabitants of the dwelling were plentifully supplied with furniture.

Indeed, the wonder of it was to the prospective purchasers and to the greater throng of sightseers who stumbled around among the Napoleon vases, Louis XVI. vases, Dresden vases, and other vases, including antique Chinese splash vases, Royal Bonvenatt Bavarian vases, and Cape di Monti decorated vases, not to speak of clocks, statuettes, armor, and regulation things of furnishing, that the family of Don Eugenio Faria Goanzalas de Teixeira, Marquis of Aguila Branca, in their short but lively career in New York, managed to get around the house at all.

There were pictures enough to have depleted several good-sized galleries. The average was about nineteen to a room throughout the house, with a few extra ones strung along the stairs. The pictures even made it difficult to see the frescoing which Don Teixeira is reputed to have done on the walls with his own hand, and which was advertised as one of the attractions of the place. But then Don Teixeira may have become tired of looking at his own frescoing and decided to cover it up.

In one room in the front of the second story, used apparently as a parlor, the furniture comprised three large gold curio cabinets, containing each about forty-eight ornaments; ten chairs of various kinds and two patterns, four stands, seven statuettes, six tall vases, four smaller vases, nineteen pictures, one large rug, one large boar-skin rug, one tiger skin rug, two silk rugs, and a large glass lamp.

Low prices were the rule, Royal Wilton carpet "not worn at all" going for $1 a yard, a massive mahogany bureau for $35, the accompanying chiffonier for $22, and a Royal Sevres cobalt blue clock set with candelabra for $24.50.

The Don Teixeira house has been closed since 1900, when its owner and decorator finally left town after being engaged in various real estate, matrimonial, legal, and artistic enterprises during the two years previous at a cost of about $150,000 in cash and the amount invested in the 918 West End Avenue house. Its contents have been a matter of much speculation since then.

ETHIOPIA'S ROUGH VOYAGE.

Eighteen Days from Glasgow Against Head Winds—Carpenter Swept Overboard—Woman Passenger Died.

With salt-incrusted funnels and battered and scraped hull, the Anchor Line steamship Ethiopia came into port yesterday afternoon with eighteen days charged up to her as time taken in coming from Glasgow. She left the Scottish seaport on Feb. 21, and for two-thirds of her voyage she had to combat severe weather.

It was only at long intervals that passengers were allowed on deck, and they did not attempt to conceal their satisfaction yesterday at once more having the sky for the point of their highest observation rather than the top of the cabin. The storm doors were "to" most of the time.

At times the wind was so strong and the seas were so heavy that the ship was forced back for hours. The first five days out she logged less than 100 miles a day. On the sixth day she logged forty-eight knots. The passengers seemed to agree that the worst conditions prevailed on March 1, when the vessel ran into a hurricane. On that day Mrs. Christina McCulloch, a cabin passenger of Brockton, Mass., traveling with her son, Robert, died of heart disease. She had been ill for some days. The briefest service was conducted over the body the next day, so rough was the ocean. The passengers were not allowed on deck to witness the burial at sea.

Mrs. McCulloch's death, coming after the death of Ship's Carpenter Robert Draper, who was swept overboard on Feb. 23, put many of the passengers in a melancholy state of mind. Draper was aft, looking to the needs of the steering gear in the evening. Therefrom was he swept. It was his first trip on the vessel.

While the vessel did not sustain severe damage, some of her passengers were shaken up considerably. The ship rolled and tossed so that most of those on board were seasick most of the time. Many were so ill, they said yesterday, that they had not the slightest conception as to the danger they and the ship were in.

Icebergs, many 100 feet in height, were observed on March 6, when the ship was in latitude 47:16 and longitude 45:22.

Alarming reports of the Ethiopia were sent out from Glasgow on Tuesday last. Despite the misgivings of the European agents, the American officials declared they were not troubled about her non-arrival, as they always allowed her several days in the Winter season.

New York's Finest Retail Store.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sixth Av., 19th to 20th St.

Recital Hall 2:30 to 3:30. Marvellous Moving Pictures, depicting "A Trip to the Moon," also the Coronation of King Edward VII. All This Week (Sixth Floor.)

Women's Tailor-Made Linen Waists.

Second Floor.

"Tis to be a season of white, so fashion says, The fickle Dame is kind—and after all sensible, for what is daintier and sweeter for Milady than White Garb?

The tailor-made Linen Waist in its refined dignity, severe cut and irreproachable simplicity will reign supreme.

Our showing is large and comprehensive, embracing the best and most correct styles.

We select at random the following, each of which possesses that distinguished style-touch that characterizes the product of the most expert makers in this country:—

Women's Waists of Butcher Linen, tailored plaits from shoulder to bust and down front.... $1.95

Women's Waists of pure Handkerchief Linen; front has eight one-half inch tailored plaits, duchess front, hand-made buttonholes down each side, pearl buttons.... $2.95

Women's Waists of fine Handkerchief Linen, six one-half inch plaits in front, with cluster of fine tucks between back; has twelve fine tucks and two large plaits; another style with hemstitched plaits front and back; large jabot tie or stock, with bow tie.... $3.95

Women's Waists of Fairfax Linen, mull finish; a perfect waist; all styles; plain tailor made cut; all sizes from 32 to 46.... $4.75

Women's Waists of Butcher Linen; tailored plaits front and back; epaulets on shoulder, fancy stock and shaped cuff, trimmed with hemstitched linen, in blue and tan.... $4.75

Large and full assortment of Mexican Drawn-work Waists, from $3.95 to $35.00

Waists of hand-embroidered Linen, in the French and Irish embroidery, from.... $8.75 to $32.50

Lace and Embroidery Specials.

First Floor.

Black Silk Escurial Galloons, in medallion and applique effects; detachable designs; an importer's sample collection of choice styles; yard.... 50c. & 95c

Imitation Cluny Laces, Edgings and Bandings, in ivory and linen shade; perfect copies of the real; in demand for trimming linens, muils and light summer fabrics, &c.; choice at, yard.... 15c. & 25c

10,000 yards of the choicest hand-machine Embroideries in matched sets; Insertions and Beadings in Nainsook, Cambric and Swiss; three assortments.

25c. value at 12½c. yard.
50c. value at 19c. yard.
75c. value at 29c. yard.

Cambric and Nainsook Flouncings, suitable for skirts, corset covers, children's wear, &c.; up to 15 inches wide; values range up to 50c. yard, at 25c

Our Enlarged

Trimmed Hat Dept.

Second Floor.

Permits an enormous display of

Fine and Medium Priced Trimmed Hats and Turbans.

The sales of former years for a corresponding period have been eclipsed, which is evidence that the styles and prices are right.

We are displaying outside the Show Room proper

Simply Trimmed Hats & Turbans

for immediate wear, ranging in prices from $2.75 to $10.00 each. Every Hat has a style and individuality of its own.

A Sale of New Belts.

First Floor.

We've a wonderfully complete stock of Belts. The greatest variety and the choicest styles to be found anywhere.

Some of the smartest effects that have been shown in years are numbered among the collection. Right now we're offering some quite unusual values.

Between the two magnates, we don't see how you can well resist the temptation to buy one, two or more.

SILK ELASTIC BELTS, 1 and 1½ inches wide, entirely new; fancy buckle in front and back; also Taffeta Silk Belts with fan tab back; also in Satin, with large 6-inch fancy slide back, dip front buckle, or plain taffeta stitched with white; all new, attractive goods, made to sell for 75c.; special at.... 50

MOIRE OR TAFFETA SILK BELTS, new styles, stitched tab back or large metal back pieces, new dip front buckles; value $1.50; special at.... $1.00

THE NEW ROYAL BELT, made with a patent back hook to prevent belt from sagging in back; ball fastening in front, which keeps the buckle snugly in place; made of elastic, satin, peau de sole or moire, with new French buckles that come in sizes 5, 7 or 9 inch.. $1.50 to $2.95

IMPORTED SAMPLES OF FRENCH BELTS, white or black; fine cut steel studdings.... $5.25 to $10.50

Undermuslins & Petticoats.

Specials for Thursday.

Second Floor.

At 95c—A special lot of Mercerized Sateen Petticoats; fancy stripes, in black and white effects, with accordeon plaited ruffle and finished with a neat black ruffle; regular value $1.25.

At $1.50—An excellent assortment of high lustre Sateen Petticoats; all-black, steel and black-and-white effects; light weight, with deep ruffle; value $2.00 and $2.50.

At 78c—Cambric Chemise Gowns of very soft finish; round yoke style, neck and sleeves trimmed with blind embroidery; finished with a neat ribbon bow; regular value $1.00.

At 50c—Nainsook and Cambric Corset Covers; low neck, lace trimmed, French shapes; half dozen excellent styles; regular 75c. value.

A Gabler Piano Free.

In a short time the firm of Ernest Gabler & Bro. will celebrate their 50th year of the manufacture of

The Reliable Gabler Piano.

For that event they are anxious to secure the oldest Gabler Piano that can be obtained, and accordingly authorize us to make this announcement and special offer:—

For the oldest Gabler Piano that may be found—either square, upright or grand—a new style M Gabler upright piano will be given, retail price of which is $500.

The age of the Piano will be determined by the factory number appearing upon the inside of the instrument near the tuning pins.

Send Us the Number of Your Gabler Piano,

and send it in early, as every possessor of an old Gabler will be very much interested in this splendid and unique offer.

Suits, Skirts and Coats.

Exceptional Pricing for Thursday.

Third Floor.

SMART TAILOR MADE SUITS of fine quality Venetian, in black, blue and brown; epaulets, collar and tabs of Taffeta Silk, coat blouse effect, skirt new plaited effect, silk drop skirt of best grade taffeta; correct style and perfect fitting; regular value $37.50.... $29.50

DRESS SKIRTS of Etamine; also open weave fabrics; trimmed with taffeta; beautiful lines, made over drop skirt of Taffeta Silk; regular value $15.00.... $10.00

TAILOR-MADE JACKETS; new, smart models, fine grade tan Covert and Cheviot Cloths; strictly man-tailored and finished; lined with Taffeta Silk.... $12.50

COATS, in the new corset shape; of fine quality Cheviot; all the seams strapped with self material, silk or satin linings; man-tailored; the coat of the season.... $18.00

During Convalescence

Recovery is hastened, health restored and vitality renewed by the use of

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S Malt-Nutrine TRADE MARK.

The perfect malt tonic. A food in liquid form. It quickly builds flesh and tissue.

All druggists sell it. Prepared by the

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis, U. S. A.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

ONE has to go *somewhere* and do something on rainy days, and it might as well be WANAMAKER'S and shopping. The store is full of most interesting things—a most delightful day can be spent right inside of the store. There are almost endless displays of new goods, full of style suggestion; and there is the *Art Gallery* with its wealth of æsthetic entertainment.

The *Restaurant* provides handsomely for your luncheon, either at modest cost or as sumptuously as you care to dine.

The *Piano Store* will be glad to entertain you. Mr. Himmelrich, our expert pianist, is always ready to play for you; or our experts will play for you with the *Angelus*.

For shopping and recreation between-times, WANAMAKER'S is always inviting; but it is a particularly pleasant place when you have a rainy day that lacks other diversion.

Men's Black Thibet Suits

THE black thibet suit has abrogated the popularity held in previous seasons by the rough faced cheviots. The change is welcome.

The thibet cloth is refined and handsome, and a most desirable fabric. We have a very broad variety of these suits, of course.

At $12 and $15—Single-breasted 3-button sack suits; half lined with serge. Very dressy suits.

At $18—Double-breasted sack suits; hand-made collars and button-holes; workmanship that helps the suit to keep its shape.

At $20—Fine quality thibet; single-breasted, half lined with black brilliantine. The kind of lining that doesn't wear out. Love of hand-work in the construction of this suit.

At $25—Single-breasted sack suits; half silk-lined, silk back in waistcoats. The best possible workmanship is found in these suits.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Everything Your Boy Needs For His Spring Outfit

CLOTHES for between times—when Winter things get too heavy, and light clothes are risky. Suits, Overcoats, Blouses, Shirt-waists, all in the newest, snappiest, best Spring styles, and all made in a manner that's vouched for, in point of excellence, by the mere fact of their being for sale at WANAMAKER'S.

Turn your boy over to us—we'll put him in splendid shape for Spring—and you'll thank us for the economical way we'll do it. Price-indications:

Sailor Suits, of serge and cheviot, in a variety of handsome regulation and sailor blouse styles; sizes 3 to 12 years. $3.50 to $9.75.

Norfolk Jacket Suits, of cheviot and serges; stylish Spring fabrics; sizes 7 to 16 years. $5 to $9.50.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, of fancy or plain serges or cheviots; sizes 8 to 16 years. $3.75 to $10.50.

Top Coats, of cheviots and covert cloths, in various styles; sizes 5 to 16 years. $3.50 to $10.

Reefers, of handsome serges and covert cloths; sizes 3 to 10 years. $3.50 to $7.50.

Waists and Blouses, in all sorts of new Spring effects, in madras, percale and dimity. 50c to $1.25.

And, to add piquancy to a group of generalities, this special offering of **Three-Piece Suits at $5**—

Especially gotten up, from carefully selected all-wool plain blue and fancy cheviots, in a variety of handsome styles; jacket, vest and knee-trousers; sizes 3 to 16 years. Natty, serviceable Spring suits.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Profusion and Perfection in Women's Spring Coats

THEY'VE come from everywhere, with WANAMAKER'S as their objective point. But only temporarily, for, no sooner arrived, than they are as quickly scattered—among the appreciative women of New York.

No matter what your desire for a Spring wrap may be—of whatever material, in whatever style, at whatever price—you'll find it among this collection, if it is to be found anywhere in the city. Price-extremes are $7.50 to $200, and they embrace—

Covert Cloth Coats, in superb variety of styles, $7.50 to $35.

Black Cloth Jackets and Box Coats, from $10.50 to $37.50.

Three-quarter length Coats, of Tweed and Zibeline, in distinctive styles, from Berlin, from $18 to $55.

Silk Coats, mostly loose, hip length, trimmed with insertion and lace collars, from $7.50 to $65.

Coats from Artus Paillard, Paris—the most superb collection ever shown here—$60 to $150.

Raincoats, in new styles, shades and materials, $15 to $36.

Second floor, Broadway.

Black Sateen Petticoats

WOMEN who have worn them during the last period of rainy weather have had rather the best of it. In appearance, comfort, durability, economy, sateen petticoats have much to recommend them.

Hints of some new styles:

At $1—Accordeon-plaited ruffle, trimmed with small ruffle.

At $1.25—Circular flounce, trimmed with small hemstitched ruffle and stitched band above.

At $1.50—Deep ruffle, trimmed with two small hemstitched ruffles and cluster of plaits above, or two small plaited ruffles, finished with black and white braid.

At $1.75—Umbrella ruffle, trimmed with hemstitched plaits.

At $2—Circular flounce, trimmed with narrow black and white braid.

Many other styles, some with silk ruffles, up to $5.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Cooking Utensils

HERE is a collection of thoroughly worthy Gray Enamel Ware in the popular shapes, at lower prices than you'd expect on new and perfect wares.

Ball-handled Cook Pots, 3 qts., 32c; 4 qts., 40c; 6 qts., 50c; 8 qts., 60c.

Lipped Saucepans, 2 qts., 15c; 3 qts., 18c; 4 qts., 22c.

Preserve Kettles, 2½ qts., 20c; 4 qts., 25c; 5 qts., 30c.

Covered Buckets, 2 qts., 22c; 3 qts., 25c; 4 qts., 30c.

Tea Kettles, 4 qts., 35c; 5 qts., 65c.

Tea and Coffee Pots, 2 qts., 36c; 3 qts., 40c.

Rice Boilers, 2 qts., 70c.

Dish Pans, 10 qts., 45c; 14 qts., 60c.

Rinsing Pans, 10 qts., 35c.

Pie Plates, 9 in., 10c; 10 in., 12c.

Wash Basins, 15c and 20c.

Pudding Pans, 1 qt., 12c; 2 qts., 15c; 3 qts., 16c; 4 qts., 18c.

Milk Pans, 1 qt., 12c; 2 qts., 14c; 3 qts., 16c; 4 qts., 18c.

Drinking Cups, 12c each.

Stewing Kettles, 4-qt. size with cover, 25c each.

Basement.

The Piano Sale Continues

EVEN a rainy day could not destroy public enthusiasm in a WANAMAKER offering of Pianos. The selling was surprisingly prompt, and continued all day long.

Today we add a number of instruments that could not be gotten in yesterday. And thirty excellent pianos are here this morning. Also a splendid group of Mason & Hamlin Organs.

Here are the items:

Chickering Pianos

1 Chickering grand, was $950, now $225

Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos

1 Mason & Hamlin upright, was $400, now $295
1 Mason & Hamlin upright, was $450, now $240
3 Mason & Hamlin uprights, were $500, now $250 each
2 Mason & Hamlin uprights, were $400, now $250 each
1 Mason & Hamlin upright, was $500, now $265
2 Mason & Hamlin uprights, were $400, now $275 each
2 Mason & Hamlin uprights, were $400, now $295 each
2 Mason & Hamlin uprights, were $400, now $350 each
2 Mason & Hamlin uprights, were $450, now $350 each
1 Mason & Hamlin upright, was $550, now $350

Mason & Hamlin Grands

2 Mason & Hamlin grands, were $900, now $225 each
2 Mason & Hamlin grands, were $750, now $450 each
1 Mason & Hamlin grand, was $750, now $475

Miscellaneous Square Pianos

1 Decker & Sons square, was $400, now $75

Mason & Hamlin Organs

1 Mason & Hamlin organ, was $115, now $45
1 Mason & Hamlin organ, was $60, now $50
2 Mason & Hamlin organs, were $99, now $75 each
1 Mason & Hamlin organ, was $113, now $95
2 Mason & Hamlin organs, were $182, now $100 each
4 Mason & Hamlin organs, were $150, now $125 each
1 Mason & Hamlin organ, was $190, now $150
1 Mason & Hamlin organ, was $210, now $175
1 Mason & Hamlin organ, was $400, now $300
1 Mason & Hamlin organ, was $450, now $300
1 Mason & Hamlin organ, was $550, now $250
1 Mason & Hamlin organ, was $400, now $300
1 Mason & Hamlin organ, was $475, now $400
1 Mason & Hamlin organ, was $600, now $400

Miscellaneous Upright Pianos

2 Campbell uprights, were $180, now $145 each
1 Hallet & Davis upright, was $400, now $165
1 Fischer upright, was $400, now $225
1 Steinway upright, was $500, now $250
1 Weber grand, was $850, now $210

Basement

Another BOOK Day

Splendid Opportunities for Libraries

THE intrinsic value of these books is just the same today as when they were selling at regular prices. The occasion of cleaning up stocks makes publishers forget costs, and provides a splendid opportunity for thrifty book-lovers.

Here are some titles and prices:

Miscellaneous

Historical Briefs. James Schouler. 8vo, $2. Our price, 40c.
War and Policy. Spencer Edwards. 8vo, $3.50. Our price, 40c.
The Merry-Go-Round. Carolyn Wells. With drawings by Peter Newell. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 50c.
Forty Modern Fables. George Ade. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 50c.
Primitive Love and Love Stories. H. T. Finck. 8vo, $3. Our price, 40c.
New England Primer. A history of the origin and development, with a reprint of the unique copy of the earliest known edition. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 50c.
Byron's Works. 2 vols., illustrated, $2. Our price, 75c.
Life of William McKinley. Containing a genealogical record of the family and extracts from speeches, State papers, etc. Four full-page colored plates and nearly 200 illustrations. Boards, size 10x14½ in. Our price, 50c.
Constantinople. Edwin A. Grosvenor. With introduction by Lew Wallace. 2 vols., 8vo, $4. Our price, $1.50.
Washington, the Capital City, and Its Part in the History of the Nation. Rufus Rockwell Wilson. Illustrated. 12mo, 2 vols., $3.50. Our price, $1.85.
Song Birds and Seasons. Andre Theuriet. Illustrated. White and gold, 12mo, $1.25. One price, 50c.
Lalla Rookh. Thomas Moore. Illustrated edition, 12mo, $2.50. Our price, 75c.
Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra. William Holliday. Illustrated, 12mo, $2.50. Our price, 75c.

Ninth street side.

$1 to $1.50 Books
Our Price, 30c

Beauty's Aids or How To Be Beautiful. Book-lover's Verse. H. S. Buddy.
Rosalyn de Lovere. Maurice Thomson.
A Son of Austerity. George Knight.
Heart of Flame. Charles F. Embree.
Fall of the Curtain. Harold Begbie.
With Hoops of Steel. Florence Kelly.
The Screen. Paul Bourget.
Lachmi Bai. Michael White.
Wit, Humor and Shakespeare. John Weiss.
Ethical Writing of Cicero. Frank A. Peabody.
The Real David Harum. A. S. Vance. 16mo. 50c a Vol.

Our Price, 12c

Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
An Englishwoman's Love-Letters.
Elizabeth and Her German Garden.
Little Pilgrim in the Unseen. Mrs. Oliphant.
Little Pilgrim's Further Experiences. Mrs. Oliphant.
Professor at the Breakfast Table. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

$1.50 and $2 Books
Our Price, 35c

Azarais. Alexander Dumas.
Black. Full of Snow. Sultanetta. 1 vol. Alexander Dumas.
The War of Women. Alexander Dumas.
Keeper of Salamander's Order. William Shattuck.
Story of a Little Post. Sophie C. Taylor.
Parlous Times. David D. Wells.
The Island Impossible. Harriet Morgan
Letters of Mme. de Sevigne. Edited by Mrs. Hale.

$1.50 and $2 Books
Our Price, 35c

Two Sides of a Question. Mary Sinclair.
Two Standards. William Barry.
Defence and Other Stories. Harry S. Edwards.
Mistress Nell. George C. Hazelton.
The Billy Stories. Eva Lovett.
An Oklahoma Romance. H. C. Candee.
Old Bowen's Legacy. Edwin A. Dix.
Arden Manister. William Barry.
My Winter Garden. Maurice Thomson.
The Bachelor Maid. Mrs. Burton Harrison.
The Wizard's Knot. William Barry.

Books in Sets

The Stones of Venice. John Ruskin. 3 vols. Our price, $1.15.
Honore de Balzac's Works. The Standard Wormeley Edition. Translated from the French by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. With 168 photogravures. 21 volumes, gilt top. $42. Our price, $20.
The Tower of London. W. Harrison Ainsworth. 2 vols., illustrated, $2. Our price, $1.10.
D'Artagnan Romances. Alexander Dumas. 12mo, 6 vols., $3. Our price, $1.75.
The Marie Antoinette Romances. Alexander Dumas. 12mo, 6 vols., $3. Our price, $1.75.
The Valois Romances. Alexander Dumas. 12mo, 3 vols., $1.50. Our price, 90c.
Macaulay's Essays. 3 vols. 12mo, $3.75. Our price, $1.85.
Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic. 3 vols., 12mo, $2.50. Our price, $1.
Nathaniel Hawthorne's Works. Introduction by Katharine Lee Bates. 10 vols., 12mo, gilt tops, $12. Our price, $3.

Sale of Oriental Rugs

Twenty to Seventy Dollars Under-Price

ORIENTAL Rugs do not lose their value with one season or a dozen. But we have our own ideas on matters of stock, and Oriental Rugs meet price-disturbances as well as other merchandise.

This group of Turkish Rugs, all of which were fairly priced before, presents fine opportunity to housekeepers who need a new rug or two:

19 ft. 8 in.	x 12 ft. 9 in.,	at $135,	from $195	14 ft. 4 in. x 10 ft. 7 in.,	at $72, from $112
19 ft. 7 in.	x 12 ft. 5 in.,	at $125,	from $185	14 ft. 11 in. x 9 ft. 8 in.,	at $75, from $125
18 ft. 9 in.	x 13 ft. 4 in.,	at $125,	from $198	18 ft. 1 in. x 9 ft. 2 in.,	at $60, from $85
19 ft. 5 in.	x 13 ft. 1 in.,	at $130,	from $175	12 ft. 4 in. x 8 ft. 6 in.,	at $52, from $88
17 ft.	x 13 ft.	at $110,	from $145	9 ft. 10 in. x 9 ft. 7 in.,	at $45, from $68
17 ft. 4 in.	x 12 ft. 7 in.,	at $110,	from $175	12 ft. x 7 ft. 7 in.,	at $48, from $72
15 ft. 11 in.	x 12 ft. 8 in.,	at $100,	from $150	11 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 7 in.,	at $45, from $75
18 ft.	x 11 ft. 2 in.,	at $100,	from $170	10 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft.	at $40, from $65
17 ft.	x 10 ft. 10 in.,	at $95,	from $145	9 ft. 7 in. x 9 ft.	at $40, from $65
16 ft. 8 in.	x 11 ft. 4 in.,	at $88,	from $140	11 ft. x 7 ft. 5 in.,	at $40, from $60
14 ft. 7 in.	x 12 ft.	at $88,	from $125		

Third floor.

Women's Tailored Suits

WE have the broadest assortment of Tailor-made Suits for women that any store should show. Too many kinds, in fact, to hope to show you even half of them. But to fail to find exactly what you wish at WANAMAKER'S is unthinkable. Prices range from $12 to $118.

And besides the regular stocks, we have now these special-priced groups:

At $10—An assortment of Dresses worth up to $18.
At $14—Dresses worth up to $25.
At $20—Dresses worth up to $35.
At $25—Dresses worth up to $40.
At $30—Dresses worth up to $52.

Second floor, Broadway.

Handkerchiefs

Attractively Priced

WHEN pure linen handkerchiefs are sold at such remarkably little prices as these quoted below, it becomes an easy matter to put aside a spare dozen or so against the day that your present supply gives out.

And, judging by the rapid way similar lots have gone, the proceeding is too easy to resist. Here are the figures:

Men's Handkerchiefs

Pure linen, hemstitched, worth 12½c, at 8c each.
Fine, soft finish Irish linen hemstitched, in all widths of hem; worth 20c to 25c, at 12½c each, or 75c for six. Still finer quality, worth 30c to 35c, at 18c each or $1 for six.

Women's Handkerchiefs

Sheer linen, hemstitched, worth 10c each, at 4c for six.
Embroidered linen, with running vines all around the square; worth 12½c each, at 10c.
Plain hemstitched, slightly imperfect—with knotted or thick threads—"seconds" of 20c to 25c qualities, at 10c each.

Basement.

An Advance of Aprons

At Decreased Prices

THERE'S a double-barrelled reason for the cheapness of these fresh, new, attractive Aprons.

First—the manufacturer was fortunate in securing a choice lot of embroideries at a price he won't be able to duplicate.

Second—we got him to make up the aprons during his slack times.

The result is found in the sharp saving on these two groups:

35c and 40c Aprons, 30 styles, at 25c each
65c and 75c Aprons, 75 styles, at 50c each

And two other interesting lots:

$1.00 and $1.25 Aprons, 15 styles, 75c each
$1.50 and $1.75 Aprons, 12 styles, $1 each

In ample proportions, durable but dainty embroideries, wide strings, well-fitting bibs and shoulder-straps, these aprons are beyond cavil.

There are styles with and without bibs and bretelles, with and without pockets; in many different effects of embroideries, hemstitching, insertions and narrow or wide plaits. Most of the 25c qualities are 40 in. wide; the 50c kinds are 40 to 60 in. wide.

The offerings are full of attractiveness and are bound to disappear rapidly.

Broadway.

Millions of Envelopes For Business Use
At $1 A Thousand!

IN excellent quality of heavy cream wove paper; in 6¾ size, which measures exactly 3⅝ x 6½ inches.

Business men will find them the best value they ever saw for mailing business announcements. We also have the same envelopes in the square octavo size, at the same price. $1 a thousand.

Then we have another style of envelopes, made of Cant-tear Linen, in cream, 6¾ size, at 90 cents a thousand.

We have immense quantities of them; but there's no telling how quickly they'll be gobbled up, for printers will take big quantities.

Sold on special counter in the Basement of main store. Mail orders filled as long as they last.

Fine Upholsteries

Decisively Reduced

IS your pet lounge or easy chair, though still the same comfortable old friend, a little threadbare and shamefaced in spots? Wouldn't a new coat do it good?

These splendid offerings of handsome upholstery fabrics, that we have newly

Reduced By a Quarter to One-Half

present admirable chances to rehabilitate your furniture, at the most welcome sort of savings, just when you're beginning to be able to spare it best.

And there's many a pattern that will serve splendidly as draperies or hangings.

Here's a bird's-eye view of the materials—all in this Winter's designs:

Mequettes at $2.50 a yard, from $3.
Cotton Tapestries at 75c to $2 a yard, from 95c to $3.75.
Cotton Armures at 90c a yard, from $1.25.
Figured Velours at $2.25 to $3.25 a yard, from $3.50 to $6.75.
Silk Tapestries at $1.38 to $5.75 a yard, from $2.25 to $6.75.
Silk Damasks at $1.50 to $5 a yard, from $2 to $12.

Third floor.

Some New SHOES

AMONG the newcomers are some most attractive styles at moderate prices. Take, for instance, these patent leather Dress Shoes for women. They have button tops of fine dull kidskin; made on a very highly arched last, with Louis XIV. heels. Hard to imagine anything smarter or handsomer. Yet they belong to the *Wanamaker-Reliable* line at $3 a pair.

Then here are stylish light-weight *Walking Boots* for women, both lace and button; vamps are of fine glazed kidskin, tops of dull, soft-finished leather; soles welted and trimmed close to the uppers; heels in the sloping Cuban style 1⅝ inches high—splendid shoes for Spring wear. They also belong to the *Wanamaker-Reliable* line at $3 a pair.

And there are thirty other models at the same price.

Then here is an excellent line of Boys' Kid and Box Calfskin Lace Shoes; made on a newly modeled last that satisfies the boy's pride. Materials are better than we ever saw before at the price. Soles of solid oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched. All sizes, 12 to 5½, at $2 a pair.

Main floor, Fourth avenue.

Go-Carts and Baby-Carriages

THE first warm Spring days will bring out-of-doors many a baby who has been of necessity housed all Winter.

And, just now, the old baby-carriage is being overhauled or a new one planned for.

In choosing a baby-carriage or go-cart from this stock, you have the widest possible kind of leeway. The gathering includes the famous Bloch Go-carts—best of all made, and a fine showing of English Perambulators.

Bloch Reclining Go-Carts

In 1903 models. The running gear is very strong, neat and light; the wheels are rubber-tired, auxless, and with barrel hubs. The bodies offer a splendid variety of handsome designs in fancy reeds.

Prices are $21, $25, to $45.

Other Go-carts, in a wide price-range, from $7.50 to $22.

Baby Carriages

At $16.50—Close-woven reed body, with full roll edge; tinned running-gear, rubber-tired wheels; parasol and rod.

At $18.75—Hood top, rubber-tired wheels, green enameled running-gear.

Others at $19.75, $22.50, $24, $25, to $85.

English Perambulators

From Simmons, London. Substantially made, with box bodies in handsome dark colors—blue, green, brown; upholstered in enameled cloth; hood top, rubber-tired wheels. $37.50, $42.50, $45, $65.

Annex Store.

Pocket-books and Chatelaine Bags

Reduced

WE have too many of several attractive sorts of Women's Pocket-books and Chatelaine Bags, that we have marked at the sharpest sort of reductions to clear them out quickly.

There's a variety of leathers and mountings, in styles gotten up for this Winter. New prices:

At $1, from $1.50 and $1.75—
Clasp Pocket-books, in gray, brown, and three shades of tan morocco and walrus; bellows or extension bottom; gussets sewed throughout; suede-lined; coin pocket.

At $1.75, from $3—
Black grain Board-skin One-piece Combination Pocket-books, with artistic French gray sterling silver corners.

At 85c, from $1.50—
Black seal Chatelaine Bags, in small and regular sizes; suede-lined; oxidized mountings and chains.

At $1.25, from $2.25—
Black seal Chatelaine Bags, large size; suede-lined; mountings and chains in plain gun-metal finish.

Broadway.

Dainty Lawn Wrappers

FRESH and bright as a May morning—essentially spring-like in their appearance, and priced in a series of most interesting figures, up to $7.50. Here's a hint of some of the charming styles in which we are showing these lawn wrappers:

At $1—In colored stripes; yoke front with fancy braid and ruffle; fitted back with braid forming yoke.

At $1.50—In white, with colored rings; yoke front; ruffle with lace; plaited back.

At $1.75—In colored stripes; full front; jacket effect; trimmed with embroidery and fancy braid; plaited back.

At $2.25—In colored stripes; buttons over shoulders; trimmed with embroidery; box-plaited back; flounce on skirt.

At $2.75—White, with black dots; fine plaited jacket, edged with embroidery; flared sleeves with embroidery, insertion and plaits; graduated flounces.

At $3.25—White, with colored dots or stripes; white plaited yoke front and back with lace insertion; ruffle over shoulders; Watteau back; full sleeves with pointed ruffle; lace-trimmed ruffle on skirt.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

EARLY VOTE ON TREATIES

Prospect That Senator Morgan Will Soon Give Way.

Senator Gorman Probably Will Be Unable to Unite the Democrats Against the Cuban Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—As a result of conferences to-day it is probable that a vote will be taken on the Panama Canal treaty on Tuesday. Senator Frye (Rep., Me.,) had a long talk with Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) and it was practically decided that Mr. Morgan would consent to the vote next week in consideration of leave to print his speeches against the treaty in The Congressional Record.

These speeches are contained in the pamphlets sent to the Senators yesterday by Mr. Morgan. They have been read by the Republican Senators, who say they find in them nothing objectionable, and that there is no reason why they should not be printed, except that they bear on a treaty, which matter is always considered strictly executive.

Senator Gorman to-day continued his series of "talks" with his Democratic followers in the Senate. There will be another one to-morrow, and every effort will be made to get the Democrats unitedly into line behind the party policy.

That policy, so far as the present special session is concerned, is, first, the offering and supporting of amendments to the canal treaty which will give the United States the right of sovereignty and make it unnecessary for this Government to make any pledges that it will not acquire more territory; second, support of the canal treaty, even if these amendments are voted down, and then opposition to Cuban reciprocity.

The Democratic leader is making every effort to secure unanimity on these subjects, but has not been successful. He does not want to call a caucus, but prefers gentler methods. The old habit of kicking over the traces on every party policy is still strong in some of the Democrats, and he has not been able to get them into line.

On the canal treaty Mr. Gorman is going to get about what he wants, even though he cannot make it unanimous. The great majority of the Democrats favor the treaty and the seven amendments as will strengthen the American control of the canal. The Republicans can vote the amendments down if they choose, and if they do, the majority of the Democrats will fall into line behind Mr. Gorman and vote for the treaty as it stands. There is no doubt that it will be thus be ratified, and the Democrats will have made what they consider a creditable record.

On the Cuban treaty the situation is not so favorable for Mr. Gorman. Four Democratic Senators still stand out against the position of the majority and announce their intention of voting for the treaty. They are understood to be Messrs. Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, Cockrell of Missouri, and Berry of Arkansas. All of them are positive men and accustomed to do as they please. In addition Mr. Cockrell might be a party leader if Mr. Gorman had not come to the Senate. Mr. Morgan did not go into Mr. Gorman's conferences or "talk."

One Republican Senator, Burd of California, will vote against the treaty, according to the general understanding. All the other Republicans have been brought into line. With Mr. Burd's vote cast against the treaty, the Republicans will have to secure four Democratic votes if they are to get the necessary two-thirds.

It thus appears that unless Mr. Gorman can win seven of his Democratic recalcitrants, his leadership will begin with a defeat. "It is not his fault, however," said one Senator to-day, "if he cannot make men change the opinions they have held for years. No leader could do that."

Many of the Republicans do not favor Cuban reciprocity, and are earnestly hoping that the four Democrats will be won over. If their hopes are not fulfilled, these Republicans will vote for the treaty with heavy hearts.

The Democrats have decided that there is to be no filibustering either on the canal or the Cuban treaty. They will simply do the best they can to carry out their aims, and will encourage the taking of a vote as soon as possible.

Some optimistic Senators think the session will be closed by the end of next week with both treaties ratified. The canal treaty is certain of ratification, and the only element of doubt with regard to the Cuban treaty consists in the narrowness of the margin. According to well-informed Senators, it has not a vote to spare. There were talk among Republican Senators of voting to postpone action on the treaty until the next session, but there is little likelihood that this will come to anything.

HAY-BOND TREATY SUPPORTED

Boston and New York Merchants Argue for Newfoundland Trade Convention.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Hay-Bond treaty for reciprocal trade relations between the United States and the British dependency of Newfoundland was the subject of a hearing to-day by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The arguments made were all in support of the treaty, and were by Messrs. Herbert C. Hall and Osborn Howes of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; E. H. Outerbridge of both the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Chicago Board of Trade, and T. B. Stoddart of the New York Produce Exchange.

Messrs. Howes and Hall contended principally for the ratification of the treaty as a means of strengthening the commercial relations between the United States and Newfoundland, and they argued that by taking the proper step at this time the United States could make sure of the trade attachment of Newfoundland to this country, whereas a false step might have the effect of driving it to Canada. They also urged that the free bait privilege granted by the treaty is of the greatest importance. The statement was made that only the Gloucester fishermen oppose the treaty, and it was asserted that many of them are bot citizens of the United States.

Mr. Outerbridge urged that a failure to ratify the treaty probably would have the effect of changing the balance of trade with Newfoundland, which is now in favor of the United States. He said that the free admission of Newfoundland fish could not injure the fish industry of the United States, and also stated that no considerable revenue is derived from the fish now imported into the United States from Newfoundland.

Mr. Stoddart stated that the advices received by the New York Produce Exchange point strongly to the absorption of Newfoundland trade by Canada unless reciprocal trade relations can be established between that country and the United States. "This," he said, "we are assured is imminent, and that should this happen American exports to Newfoundland would be cut down about 40 per cent. Should this occur the United States would practically lose $2,000,000 of its export trade."

Senator Lodge, who opposes the treaty, questioned the witnesses, bringing out the fact that by its provisions eight articles are added to the Newfoundland free list, and that of these one only, gas engines, is to be admitted without restriction.

When the hearing was concluded the committee announced that it would not hear any more oral arguments.

WATER FOR A BATTLESHIP.

Temperance Forces of Kansas Oppose the Use of Wine in Christening the State's Namesake.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The temperance people of Kansas have started a discussion in regard to the christening of the proposed battleship Kansas, which is somewhat premature, as the plans have not been yet drawn.

A movement has started by the Kansas State Temperance Union, which has made its appearance in the Legislature against christening the vessel with wine, as has been the custom from time immemorial. The resolution offered in the Legislature declares that "no champagne or other intoxicating liquor shall be used, but the battleship shall be christened with the mingled waters of our sun-kissed rivers of Kansas, the Arkansas and the Kaw."

Protest similar to this have been made for several years past in connection with the christening of war vessels, but, save in a single instance, they were unavailing. A daughter of Gov. Bradley of Kentucky used water taken from a spring on the farm where Abraham Lincoln was born when she christened the battleship Kentucky at Newport News in 1898. Among Kentuckians the decision of Miss Bradley caused great indignation and when the vessel was launched numerous bottles of rare old Kentucky whisky were hurled against her sides.

The christening of a war vessel is not in any sense a public function in the sense that it is directed or controlled by Government officials. Until delivered to the Navy Department vessels building are in possession and control of the builders, who determine by whom and how they shall be christened. As three years will elapse before the battleship Kansas can be put into the water, the people of the Sunflower State will have abundant time to discuss all matters connected with her launching.

PALATIAL RAILROAD STATION.

Structure at Washington Expected to be of White Marble and to Cost Not Less Than $4,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A rough sketch from which the final drawing will be made of the Union Railway Station, to be built here, was received to-day from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The act of Congress authorizing the structure stipulates that the minimum cost of the station shall be $4,000,000, and that it shall be completed within five years. The original plans were for a monumental station, with accommodation for thirty-six tracks, and built of white marble. It is believed these plans will be carried out.

The local authorities are authorized to lay out a circle or plaza at the intersection of the avenues in front of the station and to lay out and open streets leading to the circle.

This great plaza in front of the station will afford ample space for the accommodation of troops or organizations going to or coming from the trains in bodies. It will afford easy access to the station by street car lines and effectually prevent any congestion which is so common in the vicinity of railway stations, besides adding greatly to the architectural effect of the structure.

CONGRESSMAN ON RECORD.

Mr. Baker of Brooklyn Gets Single Tax Speech in Ahead of Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A late issue of The Congressional Record contains a speech by Robert Baker, the Brooklyn single taxer, who was elected last November a member of the Fifty-eighth Congress. The average Congressman has to wait until he takes his seat before he is permitted to see his speeches in The Record. Mr. Baker's exceptional good fortune is due to the fact that a speech he delivered at a dinner of the Credit Men's Association on Jan. 29 is inserted in The Record as an appendix to a speech on trusts made by Chairman James M. Griggs of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

"It is on the subject of the trusts and is a vigorous denial of the claim that "publicity" is any remedy for the evil. It argues that tariff rates, railroad discriminations, and land monopoly lie at the root of the trouble, and instances the United States Steel Corporation and the Standard Oil Company as trusts whose wealth rests entirely on the special privileges mentioned, and which would be unharmed by publicity.

"Public ownership and operation of the railroads," says Mr. Baker, in conclusion, "will destroy some and curb all trusts, but the final solution of the trust problem will only come when the people abolish the most fundamental of all monopoly, the monopolisation of land. Then, and not till then, will free competition really exist and men find their reward determined by the value of the service they render to their fellow-men."

Mr. Baker is the only single-taxer in Congress.

ARMY BILL AMENDMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Numerous inquiries received at the War Department indicate a widespread belief that the amendment added by the Senate to the Army Appropriation bill to give an additional grade to army officers who served in the civil war upon retirement from active service, was retained and became law.

The amendment was eliminated in the conference on the disagreeing votes between the two houses. In the Senate there was a strong feeling favorable to the amendment, and it was placed both on the Army and Military Academy bills. It was stricken from the latter with a tacit understanding that it should be retained on the Army bill. The House, however, on passing on a report of its conferees insisted on its disagreement to the amendment, and the House conferees were therefore required to follow that instruction.

This adverse action of the House caused the Senate conferees to give up the amendment and it was stricken from the bill.

New Consul to Florence.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.—Francis Keene of this city, a classmate of President Roosevelt at Harvard, received notice to-day from Secretary Hay at Washington that he would be appointed United States Consul to Florence, Italy.

JUDGE PARKER TO STUDENTS.

Judge Alton B. Parker spoke yesterday in Earl Hall, Columbia University, on "The New York Court of Appeals." The large auditorium was packed with members of the Faculty, alumni, and students of the Law School, and it was to these last that Justice Parker delivered a sympathetic talk on the life of a young lawyer. In the absence of President Butler, Dean Kirchway of the law department introduced the speaker, and referred to him as "the most humane of Judges and the most judicial of men."

Judge Parker began his address by tracing the gradual development of the Court of Appeals, and told anecdotes of several of its Judges. He said that in the six years from 1892 to 1898 the court fell 1,100 cases behind the calendar. This year the calendar taken up in January will be finished by July, and a new calendar made ready for October. This is the first time that two calendars will be taken up since 1890.

"Some of you," said Judge Parker, speaking to the law students present, "will have to wait for business a long, long time. Those who will have to struggle might as well prepare now for a siege. If you keep alive and are honest and industrious you can't be defeated. Opportunity some day will knock at your door. Then open the door and say, 'I have long been waiting and now I am ready.'

"I remember very well my first case before the Court of Appeals. All the previous night I had paced up and down the floor rehearsing over and over the various points in my argument until I could recite my whole case clearly and without fault. When I came up before the court, however, and saw the learned Judges presiding, I was struck with stage fright and could not say a word. In this crisis Chief Judge Church so courteously helped me to begin my speech and imbued me with such confidence that ever since then I, too, have been trying to help young lawyers when they appear with their first case before me.

"Yes, young lawyers come before the Court of Appeals the very first opportunity you get, and you will receive a hearty welcome from every member of the court. Don't be afraid lest you blunder, for we of the court are old enough to know that no one is old enough to know all the law. And even if you do blunder, the court will decide your case on its merits. If you have fear, let it not be because you are a coward, but because you fear lest you may not do your full duty for your client. The strong man states his case so fairly without trying to color the facts that it will forego resentment. State your points and your authority and the court will do the rest."

The Judges of the Court of Appeals today are devoting their supreme energies and best abilities to their work. There are few evenings from October to July when a Justice is not at work preparing for the consultation of the following morning. These mornings a week the Justices hold consultation of four hours in length. There are few days that the Judges can really call their own.

Professors, students and lawyers alike, at the conclusion of Judge Parker's speech, arose and applauded and cheered him for several minutes. It was one of the most remarkable demonstrations ever given at a Columbia lecture.

PROPOSITION TO LIMIT DEBATE IN SENATE

Mr. Allison Introduces Resolution Looking Toward Change of Rules.

Many Members Convinced That There Has Been Serious Abuse of Unwritten Law of Unlimited Discussion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The subject of limiting debate in the Senate was brought formally to the attention of that body to-day by a resolution introduced by Senator Allison directing the Committee on Rules to re-examine the rules of the Senate with a view to ascertaining what changes, if any, are necessary or expedient, especially to make inquiry whether it is expedient to in any way limit debate in the Senate, and, if so, to what extent.

As the resolution provides for hearings during the recess and a stenographer to keep a record of testimony and statements preliminary to an exhaustive report next session, it was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses and went over without discussion.

This resolution coming from the oldest member of the Senate and a recognised leader of the majority occasioned some surprise and created the impression that serious consideration of a change in the ancient rules was proposed. The Committee on Rules, which will make the inquiry, consists of Senator Spooner, Chairman; Aldrich, Hoar, Elkins, Teller, Cockrell, and Bacon. Not one of them is in favor of cloture, yet all are convinced that there has been grievous abuse of the traditional unwritten law of the Senate and that the country demands a change.

Senator Hoar gave notice that he intended to offer a resolution giving the Rules Committee authority to revise the Senate rules and employ a competent Constitutional lawyer, at a salary of from $15,000 to $25,000 if necessary, to compile a new parliamentary manual.

There has been more talk of cloture during the past fortnight than for years. The reason underlying the venerable rule of unanimous consent for debate is in that it prevents bad legislation and that the prevention of many bad laws is regarded as a greater good than the failure now and then of a good measure. There have been many prolonged filibusters under the rule permitting unlimited debate.

In the Fifty-first Congress the Force bill, which had a majority for it at the outset, was finally defeated by unlimited debate. In the Fifty-second Congress there was another use of the rule to prevent the repeal of the Sherman silver law. After prolonged debate in the Senate, weeks after the House had acted, the opposition collapsed and the repeal bill was passed. The Statehood filibuster lasted the whole session just passed and was a success, just as predicted from the start by the few Senators who set out to beat the bill.

Individual efforts at filibustering have also been conspicuous. Senator Tillman showed a fine example of it the last night of the recent session when he shut his jaws down" and said the Naval and General Deficiency Appropriation bills would neither of them pass unless the amendment on the latter paying the State of South Carolina $47,000 stayed in the bill when the House conferees demanded that it should be cut out.

Late in the last night of the Fifty-sixth Congress Senator Carter of Montana arose and began a witty speech on the River and Harbor bill, which he kept up until final adjournment. Mr. Carter and his friends were incensed at the failure of their irrigation bill, and so "a big mess of pork was spoiled." The Philippine Tariff bill and the Aldrich Fiscal bill, which up to the last days of the recent session were supposed to have no sufficient opposition to prevent their passage, were killed by what Senator Mason termed a rule of courtesy, by which a member of the minority can "set his vocal organ at work for a week at a time without any intellectual exercise."

Even of the last half hour of the last session Senator Bailey tried to pass a bill applying a small amount of money to certain harbor work in Texas, a measure against which ordinarily there would have been no opposition, and the thing was talked to death by Mr. Mason to please some of his constituents in Chicago who wanted the money to be used to boom another place in Texas.

For several years there have been pending before the Committee on Rules a new rule proposed by Senator Platt of Connecticut, limiting debate. It is frequently alluded to, but no one has ever for a moment expected anything to come of it. Senator Platt himself is not credited with serious belief in it. His rule proposes that the Senate shall immediately vote on a motion to close debate after a measure has been considered by the Senate for a specified time.

The fact of the matter is that many of the Senators would like to have cloture when they want to break down opposition and would like to set it aside when they find themselves in the minority and need to filibuster to gain their point. Senator Lodge has set up the doctrine that there should be a sort of cloture by a party caucus, or that the majority of the majority should control. If that had been the rule all the trouble over the Statehood bill would have been avoided.

It is safe to say that no such rule will ever be adopted. It would throw into the hands of a few Senators the vast power of the Senate beyond the hope of any minority to extricate itself. If the subject of cloture ever comes to a discussion it will be a battle royal.

TO BEAUTIFY THE CITY.

Borough President Cantor Urges the Washington Plan.

At the second annual dinner of the Municipal Art Society of New York, held last evening in the galleries of the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, Borough President Cantor, while speaking on "The City Plan," urged the adoption in New York City of the system long in vogue in Washington of beautifying the city under the direction of a commission which should leave its impress on the New York of the future for its benefit as strong as is the impress of what he termed "the Gridiron Plan" of 1800, which is so strongly marked on the city of to-day.

The dinner marked the opening of an exhibition of municipal art, given under the auspices of the society, which will continue throughout the month. The galleries of the club were decorated for the occasion, and more than one hundred guests, fully half of whom were ladies, dined. John De Witt Warner, President of the society, presided at the guests' table and also acted as the toastmaster of the evening.

With him sat President Cantor, Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal, Superintendent Peres M. Stewart, Park Commissioner Willcox, President Haffen of the Bronx, President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, R. Fulton Cutting, Wheeler H. Peckham, William McCarroll, President of the Manufacturers' Association; H. J. Hardenbergh, President of the Architectural League of New York; Joseph Lauber of the National Society of Mural Painters; A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; Henry Rutgers Marshall, President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; Henry B. Snell, President of the New York Water Color Club; S. P. B. Trowbridge, President of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects; Theodore Marburg, President of the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore, and Mrs. Edward Curtis, Vice President of the Woman's Municipal League.

President John De Witt Warner, in introducing R. Fulton Cutting as the first speaker made a short address to the members, in which he made many pertinent remarks concerning the work done by the organization.

"Our last annual dinner was a thanksgiving one," he said, "while this is in the nature of a jubilee, even more of an achievement than we dared to expect, even more of an opportunity than we dared to hope. Our membership has grown in the year from 700 to 900, and will be 1,000 before the annual meeting in April. We have paid our way and have carried to the endowment fund more than $4,000."

He called attention to the success attained in arranging to place the electrolier at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, the completion of the Coney Island park, the improvement of the street corners of Manhattan Borough, and the work done toward the Hall of Records.

R. Fulton Cutting made a brief speech, in which he urged on the work of the organization. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. McConnell, who spoke in humorous vein and was followed by A. Augustus Healy and Mr. Lamb and Mr. Cantor. The other speakers scheduled included Peres M. Stewart, William R. Willcox, Henry Rutgers Marshall, Frederick Wendall Jackson, William McCarroll, and Wheeler H. Peckham. Several of them were prevented from speaking by the lateness of the hour.

President Cantor began his speech by telling how he had been impressed with the recommendations of the Fine Arts Federation, made soon after he assumed office and how he had suggested the appointment of a commission similar to the one in Washington and which was provided for in a resolution to be presented to the Board of Aldermen shortly. He described the general scope of the proposed committee, which would be to make recommendations for the changing of street lines, the building of artistic structures, and the locations of public institutions, to make suggestions for proposed parks, and to improve the general style of architecture of public buildings.

Mr. Cantor praised the Appellate Division Court House as the first object lesson the people of the city have had in the matter of decorating public buildings properly. Next he told of the work now in progress on the City Hall and of his hopes that the appropriation desired for the new Hall of Records soon would be made. In conclusion, he praised the work of the Municipal Art Society and said:

"It is through the work of this society and of organizations like your own that the city will be relieved of the very many unornamental and inartistic objects that at present can be seen on every hand."

The exhibition of municipal art which was opened by the dinner is the first exhibition of the kind ever held in this country. One feature of the exhibit is the electrolier (in model) to be erected shortly at the "Flatiron" corner. The other exhibits included:

Drawings of the new bridges for the city, through the courtesy of Commissioner Lindenthal.

Drawings of proposed park improvements, through the courtesy of the Park Department.

Perspectives for the buildings of the College of the City of New York.

Working drawing of the Forty-first Street municipal bath.

Model of the pavilion in Seward Park.

Photographs of sculpture for the Hall of Records.

Photographs of model tenements, playgrounds, public baths, gymnasia, &c., from the American Institute of Social Service, the City and Suburban Home Company, and the Twentieth Century Club, Boston.

The Turin exhibit of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

Photographs of American and foreign parks, sections of terraces, bridges, &c.

It was after midnight before the gathering was disbanded.

DRESSER & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

Receivers Authorized to Continue the Business for 45 Days and Confine It to Liquidation.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday signed an order in the case of Dresser & Co., commission merchants in hosiery, silks, &c., at 15 and 17 Greene Street, authorizing the receivers to continue the business not exceeding forty-five days. They are not to make advances on merchandise exceeding $10,000, not to pay any outstanding indebtedness without the special order of the court, and not to take new orders nor enter on new business, but to confine the business to the liquidation of the present business. The order was granted on the application of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge.

It was said that the stock on hand is worth about $400,000; Japanese silks in warehouse, $450,000; outstanding accounts, $205,000, and orders for sales which have been sent to the mills to be manufactured, $100,000. The orders to be filled by the American Tubing and Webbing Company of Providence amount to $100,000. On the $450,000 of imported silk advances have been made to the extent of $300,000.

A large equity in the silk belongs to the firm, and there are orders on hand for the delivery of the silk. The firm has made also advances of about two-thirds of the value on $90,000 worth of goods consigned by the Thompson Mills, and on $25,000 worth of goods consigned by the New York Knitting Mills. Both these lines of goods can be shipped out on orders. It is now the height of the season for the business in Japanese silks and elastic webbing.

To-night at 8:30
AND
To-morrow Night at 8:30
At Mendelssohn Hall
Fortieth Street, East of Broadway.
(Admission by Card, to be Had Free of the Managers.)
The
King, Fuller, Newcomb and Weil
COLLECTIONS
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS.
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

No train in America is more brilliantly lighted than the
Golden State Limited.
Electric lights are everywhere—in the roofs, on the sides of the cars, in the berths. This last feature is worthy of special note, for it not only enables one to undress in comfort, but also, in case one wishes, to read in bed. The berth lights are conveniently placed and can be turned on and off at pleasure.
The Golden State Limited leaves Chicago daily via the El Paso-Rock Island route. Less than three days to Los Angeles. Through cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Compartment and standard sleepers, dining, library, and observation cars. Lowest altitude of any line across the continent. Tickets and full information at any railroad ticket office, or by addressing
A. H. MOFFET, G.E.P.A., 461 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 30th St. & 5th Av.
Rock Island System

Suits "The Hard to Please."
White Rose CEYLON TEA
Ask your grocer for White Rose Ceylon Tea, and discover that it is not only much more delicious than other teas, but more economical, as on account of its great strength it goes doubly as far. If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and address, and we will mail you a ten-cup sample package free.
SEEMAN BROTHERS, 55 North Moore St., New York City.
HALF POUND, 30C. ALL GROCERS.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Bread.
We give you the largest and best loaves in the city—our bread is supplied by New York Bread Co.
Fine White Loaves, 4 for.....5c
Domestic Loaf.....7c
Cottage Loaf.....7c
New England Loaf.....5c
Split Loaf.....5c
Quaker Loaf.....5c
Vienna Loaf.....5c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Oranges.
Fancy California Navels, sweet and juicy—
Medium size, dozen.....17c
Large size, dozen.....25c
Lemons.
Large Fancy Messinas, dozen.....10c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

California Prunes.
Until within very recent years the United States imported immense quantities of prunes. To-day millions of pounds are exported annually, and this change has been brought about by the superiority of California-grown fruit. The highest state of prune cultivation is reached in Santa Clara County, California, where over 40,000 acres are devoted to prune culture. Many delicious desserts may be made with prunes, as they are one of the most palatable of fruits. For the end of the week we make a special offer of the finest of Santa Clara Prunes.
Large Size, lb., 7c.; 3 lbs., 20c. Medium Size, lb., 4c.

Cocoa---Lowest Prices.
Here are three well-known brands—
Walter Baker & Co.'s 1-2 lb. can.....16c
Triumph Brand, 1-2 lb. can.....16c
Peerless Brand, 1-2 lb. can.....15c

"Pride of St. Louis" Flour.
Highest grade milling of hard spring wheat.
Bag, 24 1-2 lbs.....49c
Bag, 12 1-4 lbs.....25c

Coffee—Special.
BEST MOCHA AND JAVA—at a reduced price.
lb., 23c. 5 lbs., $1.10.

Codfish—Genuine cod, in tablets; lb.....9c
Cromarty Bloaters—Fine large fish, 3 for.....5c
Codfish Threads—Excelsior Brand, a full package.....4c
Codfish Threads—Peerless Brand, finest quality; package.....8c
Salmon—Sport Brand, fancy Sockeye steaks, ½-lb. flat can, 10c.; lb. flat can, 17c.; lb. tall can.....15c
Sardines—Imported, can.....10c
Sardines—Domestic, large can.....25c
Soups—Campbell's Condensed, Franco-American or Anderson's, can.....9c
3 for.....5c
Lemon or Vanilla Extract—"Our Own," bottle.....10c
Baked Beans—Calvert Brand, 2-lb. can.....5c
Baked Beans—Triumph Brand, plain or sauce, 3-lb. can.....12c
Baked Beans—Booth's, plain or sauce, 3-lb. can.....8c
Baked Beans—Housekeeper Brand, plain or sauce, 3-lb. can.....10c
Split or Green Peas—Fancy cleaned, best quality, qt.....7c
Evaporated Apples—Fancy N. Y. State, lb. carton.....10c
Evaporated Peaches—Extra fancy California Muir, lb. carton.....12c
Evaporated Apricots—Fancy California, lb. carton.....12c
California Fruits—Peaches, Pears, Plums and Apricots, in heavy syrup, choice, per can.....15c
Corn Starch—Peerless Brand, finest quality, lb. package.....8c
Blue Ribbon Jams—Finest fresh fruits; absolutely pure; lb. jar.....15c
Marmalade—Southwell's or Millar's finest imported; 1-pound jar.....15c
Yellow or White Meal—For corn muffins, etc.; 3-pound linen bag.....9c
Worcestershire Sauce—Peerless Brand; equal to imported; pint bottle, wrapped.....13c
Half-pint bottle.....8c
Horse Radish—Large bottle.....6c
Curry Powder, bottle.....12c
Salt, fine table quality, 8-lb. bag.....9c
Violet Ammonia—Bottle.....10c
Butler's Concentrated Ammonia, bottle.....10c
Olive Oil, Lucca, best imported, ½ pt., 21c.; pint.....35c
Persian Dates, package, 7c.; 3 for.....20c
Smyrna Figs, fine layer, lb.....15c
Chloride of Lime, boxes.....3c. and 5c
Can Early June Peas, Can Maryland Tomatoes, Can Fancy String Beans, the three for.....25c
Essie Peaches and Pears—Finest California fruit; in heavy natural fruit flavor syrup; can.....19c
Essie Apricots and Plums, finest California heavy syrup; can.....17c
Essie Cherries—Extra fancy California standard; heavy syrup; can.....23c
East View Cherries—Choice California, heavy syrup; can.....20c
Farina—Blue Ribbon Brand, heart of the wheat, lb. carton.....8c
Liberty Catsup—Bottle.....5c. & 10c
Peerless Catsup—Finest made. Bottle, 15c.; small size.....8c
Rice—Finest Carolina, full head; 3½ lbs.....25c
Pickles—Lazenby's English imported, all kinds, bottle.....15c
R. & R. Pickles—Mixed Gherkins, Chow Chow and Onions; bottle.....9c
Liberty Pickles—Extra quality, all kinds; octagon bottle.....12c
Peas—Hillside Brand, early June, sifted, 2 cans.....25c
Parlor Matches—Dozen boxes.....10c
Peas—Essie Brand, extra fancy sifted early June, can.....15c
Peas—Queen Brand, early June, can.....10c
Macaroni and Spaghetti—Trovatore Brand, imported lb. pkge.....10c
Liberty Preserves—Fresh fruits, assorted, stone crock, patent Weir top, 3 lbs.....25c
Toilet Paper, package 1,000 sheets.....5c
Blue Ribbon Shoe Dressing, bottle.....8c
New Orleans Molasses, quart bottle.....12c
Golden Drip Syrup—Quart bottle.....12c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar—best quality; quart bottle.....7c
Black Pepper, pure, ¼-lb. can.....8c
French Mustard, best, bottle.....8c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

TEAS.
Extra fancy, First Pickings, in parchment lined cartons.
Golden Tips Ceylon.
Lb. Carton, 50c; ½-Lb. Carton, 25c
UNXLD BRAND.
Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Indian and Mixed,
Lb. Carton, 50c; ½-Lb. Carton, 25c

STORES EVERYWHERE 110 RETAIL BRANCHES

TEAS.
BEST NO. 1.
Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Mixed, Ceylon, Japan, Gunpowder and Young Hyson,
3 lbs., $1; lb., 35c
CHOICE NO. 2.
Mixed, English Breakfast and Oolong,
3 lbs., 70c; lb., 25c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

COLLEGE BASEBALL NINES

Manhattan Team in Good Condition for a Busy Season.

Harvard and Princeton Looking Forward to Their Southern April Trips —Good Outlook for the Quakers.

The baseball situation at Manhattan College is beginning to look very bright and the students are anxiously awaiting the first game, which will take place on April 2, when Manhattan will cross bats with Tufts College. The services of Harry Thielman, a former member of the Manhattan Varsity nine, have been secured for the season as coach. Thielman has had some experience in the National League, having pitched for New York and Cincinnati, and he has signed for the coming season with Brooklyn. He feels confident that he can produce one of the strongest teams ever had in the history of Manhattan College. From the forty candidates who were out during the early part of the season for positions, he has selected fifteen who will form the regular nine and substitutes. During the past two weeks the team has been engaged in batting practice at the field, where the cage has been transferred from the gymnasium. Capt. Duff said yesterday that his men are in the best of form and his team is anxious for the season to open.

There was a rumor that McPhillips, the star pitcher of last year, had strained his arm, but Capt. Duff states that he is in excellent condition and will be able to compete with the best of the college twirlers. Minahan, O'Brien, and Murphy are also doing excellent work in practice in the way of pitching. Rock, Cotter, and Mullins will no doubt lead the team in batting, if they continue their work as shown in practice. On Saturday afternoon the Varsity team will play an exhibition game with the reserves, and a lively and interesting game is anticipated, as the scrubs are by no means weak. Mr. Miville, manager of the reserves, will have his schedule ready for publication within a few days. To the Varsity schedule has been added a game with the University of Maryland, to be played at Jasper Oval April 29.

An artistic and convenient schedule of baseball games has just been issued by the Manhattan College Athletic Association. It shows the large number of forty-three games arranged for the season. Some of the more important ones are: Yale at New Haven, April 4; Columbia at Jasper Oval, April 15 and May 30; Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge, May 26; Cornell at Ithaca, May 29, and Syracuse at Syracuse, May 21. Other colleges to be played are Rutgers, Ursinus, Trinity, Wesleyan, Williams, Dickinson, University of Maryland, Lehigh, Amherst, University of West Virginia, Hobart, Vermont University, and Lafayette. The complete Manhattan team consists of P. H. Duff, Captain and catcher; M. McPhillips and E. Minahan, pitchers and right fielders; F. O'Brien and J. Murphy, pitchers; J. Cotter, first base; J. Mullins, second base; B. Zimmerman, third base; J. Rock, shortstop; J. Fitzpatrick, left field; F. O'Hara, centre field; J. S. Farley and C. Kreis, substitutes.

Capt. Walter Clarkson and Coaches Chesbro and Keeler are busy in getting the Harvard baseball team in the best possible condition for the April Southern tour. The team will leave Cambridge on April 17 and return on April 26. The itinerary of games includes one with Georgetown, two with Annapolis, and one with West Point. Nearly all the men on last year's nine are still in college, and they have been showing up creditably for the coming season. It has not been definitely settled whether Kernan will pitch or not. Great pressure has been brought to bear upon him to abandon baseball this year and devote all of his energies to the track team, and as the track team is doing its utmost to defeat Yale this year, it is quite likely that Kernan will not be a member of the ball team.

Since the Princeton squad was reduced to thirty-eight candidates early this week there has been more vigorous practice, and it will be possible in a few days to tell with some clearness how some of the positions that now appear weak will fill out. Princeton lost more of her veteran players by graduation than any other of the big colleges, but Coach A. R. T. Hillebrand and Capt. Sam G. Pearson have been doing the hardest kind of work to get a strong team together, and the results of the past week have brought considerable encouragement. The thirty-eight that have been retained among the Varsity candidates are W. A. Nesbit, W. Arnold, R. McClave, W. B. Hoys, E. Bush, L. S. Purnell, W. D. Clark, S. L. Burrell, J. W. Denison, Jr., H. B. Newman, W. B. Cormany, R. W. Forsythe, C. G. Stevens, R. T. Davis, W. B. Cosgrave, W. H. Underhill, G. T. Wells, H. S. Jones, G. Callan, C. Otis, T. H. Burke, C. P. Henry, W. H. Sayen, Jr., A. McMillan, A. B. Gaines, Jr., J. D. Kafer, R. Young, W. D. Lewis, W. M. Elliott, E. P. Larned, W. A. Jones, R. A. Bard, H. F. Myram, S. J. Reid, Jr., C. Hillebrand, H. O. Bates, Jr., F. G. Connell, L. J. Doyle.

From now on the practice will be increased in length and severity. Chief attention lately has been devoted to stopping grounders, batting, and trying candidates for the positions of catcher and pitcher. The long-continued wet weather prevented out-door practice for a few days, but within a day or two it is expected that the field will be in good shape for satisfactory practice. A number of games will then be played between the Varsity and scrub teams.

As there is so much uncertainty regarding the final selections for some of the places, it is probable that all the men chosen for the team on its Easter Southern trip may not be retained later in the season. Owing to the loss of many old players, it will require considerable time and care to pick out just the right men for the definite Varsity team.

The candidates for both the Varsity and freshman teams at the University of Pennsylvania have been doing very meritorious work this week. Capt. Orbin and Coach Thomas feel very hopeful, and, as the Varsity is to meet both Princeton and Yale this season, no effort is being spared to bring the nine up to the highest pitch of excellence. Owing to the muddy condition of Franklin Field, most of the practice early in the week has been in the cage. An interesting game was one of the practice features between the Varsity and a scrub team of Varsity candidates. Six innings were played, and the scrub won by 20 runs to 19. The winning team was composed of Ramsey, Wilson, Weeks, Marshall, Caldwell, Lockwood, De Lisle, Buckwalter, and Wolfe. As many of the best players in the freshmen squad were transferred to the Varsity squad recently, the prospects of a strong freshman team have become very poor, but Coach Gillander is doing his best to stir the men up to hard practice, and he hopes to show a creditable nine by the end of the month.

The Holy Cross baseball team of Worcester, Mass., has just sustained a severe loss in the announcement by the college authorities that William H. Dyer, the short stop, is ineligible for the team this year. He has played short stop on the team for three years, and last year was Captain. In his first year he played very little and then as a substitute, and the students hoped he would be permitted to remain on the team this year, but the Faculty determined to adhere strictly to the four-year eligibility rule. As Captain of the team last year, he brought it through the most successful season ever enjoyed by a Holy Cross baseball nine.

Many well-known baseball players are expected to be at Fordham next week for practice in preparation for their respective league teams, and also to play against a picked team of Fordham's candidates. Among the number are: Jack Butler, catcher of Jersey City; Jack O'Neill, who caught for Brooklyn during the latter part of last year's season; Pete Lamar and Tom McCarthy of Providence, and probably Billy Lauder of the New York National League team. Fordham's crack pitcher of 1900 and 1901, will spend a few days with the team, as well as John McTigue, coach of last year's nine. The first practice game of the season will take place on Sunday, March 22, with the Hoboken nine, which defeated a number of the National and American League teams last year.

BASEBALL SECRET OUT TO-DAY.

President Ban Johnson of the American Baseball League and the delegates of the clubs which comprise that organization will conclude their annual meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. At the close of the session the location of the new playing grounds for the rival club in this city will be announced, together with other important information regarding the new organization.

Although he said that all the details of the lease of the grounds had been completed the American League executive said last night that he would not announce the location of the property site until to-day. He said, however, that the club grounds were the property of one man, and very probably this man would be elected President whenever the officials would be chosen. New York men and New York capital will control the club, which will be capitalized at $100,000. The American League will have no financial interest in the new organization as a body nor will any American Leaguers hold stock in it. The franchise has been formally awarded and the stockholders have assumed all obligations, such as the payment of salaries, erection of stands and buildings, and general equipment of the park, the work on which is to be begun next Monday. All the plans have been prepared and accepted and the work will be rushed so that everything will be ready for the opening game, which is scheduled for April 30.

Baseball Plans for Orange.

The Orange Athletic Association will open its baseball season on the Orange Oval on Saturday, May 9. An opposing nine has not been selected, but Manager E. Everett Mills has four or five good clubs to select from. The selection of the team has not been completed, but it has been decided that "Jack" O'Neill, the famous catcher, will be Captain of the team. Deegan, the deaf mute pitcher, will again occupy the box, and four other pitchers will alternate with him. Battam will again be second baseman and Cusick will again be the shortstop. Dietrich and Basford will once more be in the outfield.

The baseball team of the Newark Academy will also play on the Oval this season. Howard Horn of South Orange will be the manager.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Circle Bowlers Win Three Games in National League Tournament.

In the tournament of the National Bowling League last night the Circle bowlers won three straight games from the Grand Central team of Brooklyn. In the New York Stock Exchange League series the tie for fourth and fifth places between the teams of Moore & Schley and Arnold, Leo & Co. was decided, the former winning. The scores follow:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

GRAND CENT.				CIRCLE			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Cordes	190	194	193	Mosher	192	181	212
Evans	191	170	157	White	199	232	191
Young	219	175	215	Falk	161	167	186
Totten	227	194	195	Mulder	235	206	196
Wolf	165	161	184	LeBouveau	209	169	183
Total	992	896	954	Total	996	947	968

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

MOORE & SCHLEY.				ARNOLD, LEO & CO.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Mulligan	148	175	166	Kernan	191	179	151
Mott	176	148	158	Larken	183	126	112
Pearce	165	137	156	Cordes	158	147	128
Kline	196	151	167	Mott	145	158	244
Walworth	212	165	178	Leo	146	212	190
Total	897	748	795	Total	810	823	735

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

NEW YORK LIFE.				PRUDENTIAL			NO. 2.
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Hess	170	139	172	Macken	191	185	166
Losier	180	148	174	Halsey	170	157	191
Roblff	149	170	144	Clark	152	160	160
Ferryman	147	114	111	Bonn	164	177	177
Blashfield	170	169	168	Lewis	170	184	154
Total	822	741	769	Total	917	863	848

METAL DISTRICT LEAGUE.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Lanman & Kemp—Merrill, 159; Dixon, 136; Johnson, 198; Christman, 115; Kampf, 207. Total, 865.

Ricketts & Banks—Herrick, 194; Barrington, 85; Sumner, 120; Lindsay, 136; Burnett, 158. Total, 646.

SECOND GAME.—Ricketts & Banks—Herrick, 160; Barrington, 85; Sumner, 111; Lindsay, 151; Burnett, 135. Total, 645.

M. B. Bryant & Co.—Miller, 193; Klusmeier, 144; Weler, 141; Beyer, 148; Leinbach, 159. Total, 785.

THIRD GAME.—M. B. Bryant & Co.—Miller, 140; Klusmeier, 142; Weler, 140; Beyer, 136; Leinbach, 179. Total, 736.

Lanman & Kemp—Merrill, 191; Dixon, 198; Johnson, 122; Christman, 117; Kampf, 140. Total, 717.

FOURTH GAME.—Jenkins Brothers—Martin, 111; Ohlsen, 122; Brady, 100; Wick, 125; Mahoney, 108. Total, 671.

Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company—Stevenson, 163; Chaumont, 151; Rolffs, 139; Verrinder, 134; Freeman, 198. Total, 802.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.
Schwartz & Arpe's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 161; Forsythe, 157; Brown, 89; Gilpen, 186; Schmitt, 222. Total, 617.

Trust Company of America—Cronhardt, 190; Snyder, 111; Kuper, 162; Will, 156; Douglass, 196. Total, 725.

SECOND GAME.—Trust Company of America—Cronhardt, 176; Snyder, 97; Kuper, 181; Will, 148; Douglass, 158. Total, 710.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Haber, 161; Hanna, 179; N. Morrissey, 108; Ods, 147; G. Morrissey, 171. Total, 763.

THIRD GAME.—Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Huber, 119; Hanna, 153; N. Morrissey, 114; Ods, 112; G. Morrissey, 123. Total, 611.

Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 143; Forsythe, 161; Brown, 117; Gilpen, 157; Schmitt, 158. Total, 736.

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.
Thum & Kehlendorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Harlem Rowing Club—Blanchard, 155; Hirsch, 150; Weisker, 201; O'Neill, 194; Moore, 199. Total, 899.

Atalanta Boat Club—Merchants, 158; W. Feiser, 109; Seegle, 169; J. McCormick, 186; F. McCormick, 164. Total, 786.

SECOND GAME.—Atalanta Boat Club—Merchants, 154; Nimon, 140; Seegle, 168; McCormick, 150; F. McCormick, 128. Total, 788.

Metropolitan Rowing Club—Rafts, 176; Regan, 190; Emerson, 198; Richards, 164; Amend, 185. Total, 789.

THIRD GAME.—Metropolitan Rowing Club—Rafts, 198; Regan, 123; Emerson, 177; Richards, 156; Amend, 147. Total, 795.

Harlem Rowing Club—Blanchard, 185; Hirsch, 183; Weisker, 164; O'Neill, 167; Moore, 162. Total, 845.

FREE TOURNAMENT.
Amann & Trieer's New York Alleys.

Ariston Bowling Club, Team No. 1, (City)—Eberle, 130; Rickert, 106; Canavan, 120; Schober, 135; Canavan, 121. Total, 609.

Ariston Bowling Club, Team No. 2, (City)—Beard, 109; Buehler, 168; Franz, 168; Burg, 134; Odell, 118. Total, 697.

Pastime Bowling Club, (City)—Lahn, 171; M. Newark, 158; Schott, 190; L. Newark, 181; Flegel, 157. Total, 852.

New York Bowling Club, (City)—Plate, 148; Herold, 134; Windolph, 154; Haar, 172; Graebe, 91. Total, 703.

Friendship Bowling Club, (Bronx)—Bleuler, 137; Scholer, 122; Koeller, 154; Laun, 203; Weber, 147. Total, 763.

Prospect Bowling Club, (City)—Baker, 141; Sweeney, 146; Crossman, 138; Knapp, 120; Linkleber, 167. Total, 697.

MORNING NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.
McLoughlin's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—The New York Press—Hoffman, 153; Jupps, 173; Green, 174; Friend, 166; Weisert, 162. Total, 909.

The New York Times—Kennedy, 196; White, 194; Bidstedt, 132; Boyle, 161; Burr, 200. Total, 870.

SECOND GAME.—The New York Press—Hoffman, 153; Jupps, 167; Green, 167; Friend, 163; Weisert, 172. Total, 860.

The New York Journal—Caspar, 151; Demarest, 176; Kane, 151; Hissong, 184; Newman, 132. Total, 804.

THIRD GAME.—The New York Journal—Caspar, 190; Demarest, 171; Kane, 156; Hissong, 213; Newman, 120. Total, 860.

The New York Times—Kennedy, 190; White, 207; Holmgren, 166; Boyle, 182; Burr, 146. Total, 822.

BEN FRANKLIN LEAGUE.
Cadley's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Evening Journal Team No. 1—Wood, 150; Robertson, 160; Miller, 123; Perkins, 226; Signor, 142. Total, 620.

Burgoyne & Co.—Moore, 148; Cotts, 163; Smith, 150; Loads, 152; Brown, 148. Total, 761.

SECOND GAME.—Burgoyne & Co.—Moore, 185; Cotts, 137; Smith, 140; Loads, 135; Brown, 172. Total, 769.

Bartlett & Co.—Shuttleworth, 134; Marshall, 123; Hayes, 154; Skelly, 144; Anderson, 181. Total, 746.

THIRD GAME.—Bartlett & Co.—Shuttleworth, 156; Marshall, 129; Hayes, 166; Skelly, 141; Anderson, 154. Total, 745.

Evening Journal Team No. 1—Wood, 156; Robertson, 184; Miller, 148; Perkins, 156; Signor, 177. Total, 825.

YALE ATHLETES TO DINE.

Chauncey M. Depew, Yale, '56, to be a Guest.

Chauncey M. Depew, Yale, '56, will be a guest at the dinner to be given here to-morrow night by the Yale Club. The majority of the guests will be well-known Yale athletes, and C. H. Sherrill, on behalf of the club, has invited, among others, the members of last year's victorious Varsity crew and all the members of the track team who won either a first or a second at the intercollegiate games. The members of the track team now at Yale, and eligible to accept the invitation, are R. Moulton, 1903, L. S.; C. S. Long, 1904, F. S.; D. W. Franchot, 1903, S. J. Clapp, 1904; C. Hopewell, 1905; W. J. Jackson, 1905; W. Beck, 1906, M. S.; Manager C. L. Dr Val, 1906, and Capt. J. B. Thomas, 1903. The members of the 1902 university crew now in college are Capt. C. E. Waterman, 1903, L. S.; Manager J. W. Greenbaum, 1903; R. Bogue, 1903; R. S. Cotfin, 1903, S.; W. C. Gale, 1904; C. S. Judson, 1905, and C. E. Daly, 1905. Dr. Depew will make a speech.

JEU-DE-BARRE AT DURLAND'S.

Marshall Clapp Wins Another Victory in Equestrian Sport.

An interesting game of jeu-de-barre was decided at the Durland Riding Academy, in West Sixty-sixth Street, last evening. The players were Mills, Clapp, and Coleman, and Clapp, who generally captured the honors, scored another victory after a hard struggle.

There was also a musical class ride, which was largely attended. Among the many who rode were Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken, J. I. D. Bristol, James Butler, Miss Thurston, Miss C. Macauley, Mrs. Edward Kerr, Miss Clara Bennett, Miss G. Solari, E. Schleip, Miss Schleip, R. S. O'Laughlin, Miss Haydock, C. W. Emery, T. C. Reid, J. H. Emery, Mrs. Osbrey, Mr. and Mrs O. P. Amend, William Zinsser, E. H. Clift, Miss A. Maguire, Mrs. Von Hoffman, J. Fry, Miss D. Hollis, F. B. Mynrath, Miss M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Clapp, Dr. Cudlipp, Dr. Swift, Albert Turner, A. B. Meyer, William Trevor, and W. E. Williams.

On next Tuesday evening the fifteenth annual young people's ride will be held, and a programme of ten numbers has been arranged. There will be a grand entree, commanded by Charles T. Krauss, in which about one hundred couples will take part; vaulting by Messrs. Clapp and Rockwell; a game of jeu-de-barre; ladies manoeuvres by twelve women riders, headed by Mrs. John Gerken and commanded by Charles T. Krauss; basket ball, high school riding by Archer Warren Kinny, and a game of pushball, in which the players will be Dimond, Snedeker, and Wagner, on one side, and the other side will be composed of Rockwell, Punderford, and Clapp.

The trick horse Max, trained and handled by Charles T. Trusstum, and Chico, the "pony clown," trained and handled by William Montgomery, will also be prominent performers. There will be an egg and spoon race by a number of young people, and the evening's entertainment will close with high jumping by prominent timber toppers.

Columbia's Indoor Champions.

Columbia's indoor gymnastic champions were announced yesterday by Dr. Watson L. Savage, Director of the Gymnasium, when there was erected in the university gymnasium the record tablet containing their names. The champions of the year in gymnastics are: All-round champion, V. de la M. Earle, first; F. L. Benham, second; O. Pullick, third. Horizontal bar, O. Pullick; parallel bars, W. L. Benham; side horse, Henry Bloch; flying rings, V. de la M. Earle; tumbling, H. M. McIntosh; Indian club swinging, A. E. Ring. In other branches of indoor sport the following champions were also announced: wrestling, light weight, J. Sheldon; welter weight, J. H. Lindenberger; middle weight, C. S. Chamberlain; heavy weight, W. S. Morley; university strong man, G. W. Willard; hand ball champions, H. C. McCollom and C. L. Hendrickson; swimming champion, J. W. Spencer.

Trotting Match Arranged.

A match between the two well-known trotting horses, Lord Derby, (2:05¾,) owned by E. E. Smathers of this city and Major Delmar, (2:05½,) owned by A. P. McDonald of Albany, N. Y., for $5,000 a side, was arranged last night at the Murray Hill Hotel. The date selected was July 4, and the track will be that one which offers the best inducements for the match, which, it is quite generally expected, will be the Empire City track at Yonkers. David Bonner of this city was selected as stakeholder. The owner of Lord Derby was represented by George Spear, his trainer, while the owner of Major Delmar was present in person at the meeting.

Weights for Excelsior Handicap.

The Metropolitan Jockey Club has announced the weights for the Excelsior Handicap to be run on the first day of the meeting on the club's new track at Jamaica. The race is for three-year-olds and upward: $100 each, half forfeit, or $10 if declared by April 1, with $1,000 added, of which $700 to the second and $300 to the third; one mile and a sixteenth. The list:

Name and Age.	Lbs.	Name and Age.	Lbs.
Hermis, 4	129	Memphis, 3	97
Advance Guard, 5	125	Rightful, 3	96
Herbert, 4	120	Schonario, 4	96
Goldsmith, 4	118	Imperator, 3	95
Prince of Melbourne, aged	118	Intimation, 3	95
Francesca, 4	117	Gold Van, 3	95
Hemo, 4	117	Blackstock, 4	95
Artimidas, 5	116	St. Denis, 4	95
Namtor, 4	116	Mahoney, 3	94
Dixieline, 4	113	Yardarm, 3	94
Royal, 5	113	Ahumeda, 3	93
Spyglass, aged	113	Esmon Caldwell, 3	92
Homestead, 4	110	Gen. Lodge, 3	92
Oom Paul, 4	110	Merry Acrobat, 3	92
Ordnung, aged	108	Hunter Raine, 3	92
Elitor, 3	107	Dandy Dyer, 3	92
Lancaster, aged	106	Surmise, 3	92
Andy Williams, 4	105	Prediction, 3	91
Sun Mot, 4	105	Sheriff Bell, 3	90
Rossignol, 4	105	Hot Breakfast, 3	90
Yellow Tail, 3	100	Bob McLean, 3	90
Paul Clifford, 5	100	Dr. Saylor, 3	88
Hurstbourne, 3	100	Earl of Warwick, 3	88
Kalos, 6	100	Royal Summons, 3	88
Onatia, aged	98	Child of Gold, 3	87
Ariscander, 3	98	Tioga, 3	87
Spencer Kelt, 3	98	Chicle, 3	86
Slave, 3	97	Ancus, 3	85

Metropolitan Racing Calendar.

The Metropolitan Racing Calendar for 1903 has just been issued by W. J. Glenn. The calendar contains, in addition to the days of each month marked according to the racing events of the season, a complete schedule of all the special handicaps, directions how to reach each track, and printed upon the back of the calendar are a mass of valuable information and statistics giving the winners and times of all the big races. The calendar is very attractive in appearance and is neatly printed.

Races at Kinloch Track Sure.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The application in behalf of the Florissant Valley Jockey Club of St. Louis for a transfer of the racing dates, April 15 to May 1, previously assigned to the Kinloch Jockey Club of the same city was withdrawn to-day at a special meeting of the Western Jockey Club. According to Manager Murphy of the Kinloch track, this action guarantees the Spring meeting at Kinloch, and he has postponed the closing of stakes until March 19. Mr. Murphy left Chicago to-night to solicit entries at all racing points.

Long Price Winners at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Long shots were much inevidence at Oakland to-day. El Piloto took the second race at 15 to 1, Rinaldo scored at 25 to 1, while Diamante, a 25 to 1 shot, scored in the fourth race. The weather was cloudy and track fast.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Marion Lynch and Thane were the only winning favorites to-day. The Stewards ordered the refusal of further entry of Banish for the refusal of further entry of Banish for refusing to break at the post. Weather showery; track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; mile. Marion Lynch, 104 pounds, (Otis,) 4 to 5, won; Great Star, 97, (Phillips,) 25 to 1, second; Bolero, 111, (Munro,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Worthington, 107; Peter Duryea, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Potente, 110 pounds, (Fuller,) 6 to 5, won; Mrs. Frank Foster, 95, (Davison,) 7 to 10, second; Huntress, 102, (Otis,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:28¾. Silverman, Orpheus, Springstand, and Debenture also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Reday, 109 pounds, (Winkfield,) 4 to 1, won; Consol, 111, (Fuller,) 11 to 5, second; Whirl King, 107, (McFoyt,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:00 1-5. Mollie T., Bummer, Scorpio, Madam, and Ben Blanton also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and twenty yards. Thane, 110 pounds, (Fuller,) 2 to 5, won; Stratton Hall, 105, (Otis,) 7 to 1, second; Miss Jarboe, 96, (Heack,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:55. Hoodwink and Hannah also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile. Malster, 111 pounds, (Phillips,) 4 to 1, won; Moderator, 110, (W. Fisher,) 5 to 1, second; Albert Lee, 106, (Munro,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Fenspray, Russellton, Cholos and Tom Kingsley also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Boundless, 90 pounds, (Robbins,) 9 to 10, won; Dedie Davis, 95, (Davison,) 12 to 1, second; Banish, 100, (Fullick,) 8 to 5, third. Time—2:01. Pay the Fiddler, Eli Rey, Clanterella, and Duke Dashaway also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse; mile. Our Lady, 103 pounds; Belobea, The Bonnace, and Lena Mc-Ann, 108 each; Sir Fitzhugh and Marshal Neil, 106 each; Whitmore and Henry of Franklamar, 113 each; Asterlies, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Flora Levy, 99 pounds; Brasher, 97, Suburban Queen, 97; Vermiller and King Dodo, 90 each; Joe Buckler, 104; Mollie T., 107; Russellton and Rastus, 111 each; Lady Lowry, 114.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. The Sister and Pirate, 100 pounds each; War Cry and Hand Organ, 103 each; Handsome and Sapore, 109 each; Embarrassment, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—Sweepstakes; the Sun Handicap; two miles and a quarter. The War and Brae, 94 pounds each; Isaac Lee, 100; Jerry Jarboe, 98; Major Tenny, 106; Major Mansfield, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Lady Ellis, 94 pounds; Great Star, 97; Little Chico, 99; Morgal, 103; The Bronze Demon, Sister Kate, 107; Tom Hayes, 108; Miss Diana, 108; Worthington, 107; Peter Duryea, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and seventy yards. Marion Lynch and Miss Stanley, 94 pounds each; Hamburg Belle, 97; Thistle Whip, 100; Dillon, 99 each; Gleisten, 102; Star Queen, 103; Charles D., 106; Chevee Bey, 108.

February Gains
In Telephone Stations, Manhattan and the Bronx

1898	536
1899	668
1900	1190
1901	1286
1902	2115
1903	2689

New York Telephone Co.

COLUMBIA CLASS HOCKEY

Seniors Win First Game of the Series from Juniors.

Harold Weekes Played on the Winning Team—The Score Was Three to Two.

The Columbia seniors and juniors played the first of the interclass series of hockey matches last night at St. Nicholas Rink, and the seniors won by the close score of 3 to 2. The juniors were looked upon as certain winners, as they had on their team four of the best 'Varsity players—H. Duden, the Captain of this year's team; Akin, who has just been elected Captain for next year; Von Bernuth and Benedict. The seniors, however, handed out a surprise, and Wolfe and Coggeshall did excellent work. Harold Weekes, ex-Captain of the football team, strong man, and sprinter, made his début last night as a hockey player, and covered his position at point remarkably well for a novice.

The seniors made two goals in the first half, and their opponents had all they could do to prevent them from making more. Wolfe made the first one from scrimmage, and Coggeshall made the next on a pass. In the second half McKee put the rubber in the net, but the goal was not allowed, as he shot from a forward pass. Immediately after, however, he got the puck on a rebound and made a goal that counted. Wolfe scored again for '03 and Akin made another for '04. The line-up:

Columbia, '03, 3.	Position.	Columbia, '04, 2.
Elias	Goal	Von Bernuth
Weekes	Point	Benedict
H. Duden	Cover point	Squires
Coggeshall	Forward	Holmes
Wolfe	Forward	McKee
Potts	Forward	W. Duden
Putnam	Forward	Akin

Goals—For Columbia, '03, Wolfe, (2,) Coggeshall; for Columbia, '04, McKee and Akin.

The sophomores and freshmen play this morning and games will be played on Wednesday evenings and Thursday mornings until the four classes have played one another.

A. A. U. MEET FOR MILWAUKEE.

Western City Wants the Outdoor Championships in September — Secretary Sullivan Favors It.

Milwaukee is making a strong effort to secure the National track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union for this year, and although the subject has not yet come before the Executive Committee, James E. Sullivan, the Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, said yesterday that he believed it would be a good thing for the West to have the outdoor championship meeting this season. The event is usually held in September, and Milwaukee hopes to get the event in order to hold it in connection with the annual State fair, which is to be held in Milwaukee in September. The Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, it is stated, virtually promised last year, through its Secretary, John M. True, that an open athletic meet would be held during the fair.

President Sigmger of the Amateur Athletic Union is a Milwaukee man, and it is reported that he is desirous of making the proposed athletic meet a National event; in fact, making it the annual outdoor Amateur Athletic Union championship contest. Before taking any definite action, President Sigmger will wait to see what sum of money the State Board of Agriculture will appropriate for the athletic meet. He believes, however, that the event will be of great aid to Western athletics, and, provided satisfactory preliminary arrangements can be made, there is little doubt that Milwaukee will get the support of the Amateur Athletic Union Executive Committee.

Secretary James E. Sullivan said yesterday that he had heard nothing definite regarding the plan, but he expressed no opposition to the event going to the West.

"It would undoubtedly be far more successful out there," he said, "than in or around New York. New Yorkers do not care for the Amateur Athletic Union championship games. They turn out to the intercollegiates and a few other big events, but they show little interest for most of the open-air athletic meets of the year. Perhaps they have too many here. When the championships are held in the West they are always well attended, and the most successful meetings ever held by the Amateur Athletic Union have been in the West. If Milwaukee wants the event, and satisfactory arrangements can be made, I shall be glad to see it go there."

The last Amateur Athletic Union championship meet held in the West was in 1896, in Chicago. The competition was strong. In 1898 at Detroit, and since that time two meets have been held in Chicago and one in St. Louis. Last year the event was held on the New York Athletic Club grounds on Travers Island, and the attendance was comparatively small.

Columbia's Trophy Room Officers.

Columbia's Trophy Room Committee, which has charge of the exhibition of Columbia's emblems of athletic victories, yesterday elected its officers for the coming year. Those elected were Chairman E. S. Within, Secretary G. A. Younger, and Treasurer E. L. Hanemann. The outgoing officers reported the gifts of a large number of footballs and other trophies, which have been put on exhibition. It was also decided to construct a new case for the preservation of the more valuable trophies.

Orange Tennis Club's Annual Meeting.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club will be held on Monday night at the Windsor Hotel, Orange. The members of the club will decide at this meeting whether or not to again put in a bid for the Middle States tourney, and should this be done, the National Committee will probably award them the tournament. The club is represented in the National Board by William A. Larned and Richard Stevens, the latter being Treasurer of the National Association. Many of the members favor a request for the New Jersey State championship meeting, which was held in Hoboken last season. The usual club tournament meeting for the junior members and probably a series of matches for the women members also will be provided for at the coming meeting.

Entries for N. Y. A. C. Hand Tennis.

Twenty-two members of the New York Athletic Club are entered for the annual handicap hand tennis tournament which will begin in the gymnasium of the club probably tomorrow. It was the intention to have begun play yesterday, but E. J. Giannini, who is managing the affair, said that a brief postponement had been necessary, but he hoped to have the first games played this week. The twenty-two entries include some of the best hand tennis men in the club, although the club champion, E. P. Price, is not entered. He will compete later in the championship scratch tournament, and it is expected he will win again, which will make his fourth successive victory.

The total list of competitors for the coming handicap event are W. D. Bourne, R. H. Goelitz, F. L. Stanton, W. P. Robertson, C. H. Howard, J. Ross Curran, R. A. Brown, J. S. Raymond, F. Olsen, A. G. Hanna, W. Mayne, Dr. Dudley Tenney, Peter Doelger, Jr., Dr. G. H. Mallett, F. L. Smyth, G. Lawrence, George Orvis, H. D. Morrison, A. P. Potter, Dr. W. J. Pulley, Wilhelm Lebeau, and W. S. Rickards.

Two matches will be played each day, each match being a series of three games. Bourne and Goelitz will start from scratch.

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
Saturday Afternoon at 3:30.
Free 9 to 6 — View 9 to 6

Richard H. Halsted's Beautiful Antique Porcelains.

"These embrace magnificent Chinese single color glazes and fine blue and white pieces. The hawthorn jars form an especially attractive group."

ON FREE VIEW DAY AND EVENING.
THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the American Art Association, Managers.
6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South.

YACHT CORINTHIA LAUNCHED.

J. A. Mollenhauer's New Steamer to Have Trial Trip on Saturday.

The successful launching of the steam yacht Corinthia, built for J. Adolph Mollenhauer, a member of the New York Yacht Club, also Commodore of the Pentaquit-Corinthian Yacht Club of Bay Shore, L. I., took place yesterday morning at the yards of the builders, the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., contractors, at Morris Heights on the Harlem River.

Although the weather was stormy, there were a number of persons present to witness the launching, and as the yacht slid from the ways into the water, at exactly 9:30, Mrs. J. A. Mollenhauer, wife of the owner, christened the boat, performing the customary ceremony of breaking a bottle of wine over the vessel's bow.

The Corinthia is a schooner rigged, twin screw yacht, designed by the builders, and is fitted with electric light, steam heated throughout, fully equipped and handsomely furnished. The general dimensions and interior arrangements are as follows: Length over all, 90 feet; water line length, 77 feet; beam, 16 feet, and draught, 4 feet 3 inches. On deck forward is arranged a dining deckhouse constructed of teakwood, and the owner's quarters are located below, aft of machinery compartment, consisting of double stateroom, separate bathroom, &c., which are finished in white enamel and mahogany. Aft of owner's quarters is arranged a large main saloon, finished in white paneled mahogany, with transom berths arranged on either side. The crew have roomy and well ventilated quarters forward of machinery. There is a large galley arranged immediately aft of owner's quarters, and connecting with dining deckhouse on deck forward. The vessel steers from the bridge, which is arranged aft of forward deckhouse. A low trunk cabin is constructed on deck, which extends from forward deckhouse for some distance aft, and leaving ample deckroom at stern and sides of vessel. Corinthia is fitted with Seabury triple-expansion twin screw engines and boiler capable of driving her at fifteen miles speed through the water. The trial trip is set for Saturday, and she will be put in commission on or about April 1.

The launching of the handsome 116-foot composite steam yacht Cherokee, built for S. H. Vandergrift of Pittsburg, will take place at Morris Heights on Saturday morning.

COLLEGE GOL

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Party Lines Drawn in Both Houses at Albany.

Bills for a Retrial of O'Neill and an Inheritance Tax Debated—Vote on Primary Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Bill providing that Police Commissioner Greene may rehear the charges against Edward O'Neill and reinstate him on the police force if he deems proper, brought forth some lively political discussion in the Senate to-day. O'Neill is the policeman who was dismissed from the force by Chief Devery. He asserted that Devery's dislike for him was due to the fact that he refused to pay money for assignment to duty near his home. During the last fusion campaign O'Neill took the stump as a victim of Tammany administration and talked about corruption in the Police Department.

Senator Grady asserted to-day that Mayor Low had used O'Neill in his campaign much the same way as President Roosevelt had used the Rough Riders when he was campaigning for Governor.

"O'Neill held the centre of the stage when we were all interested in the elusive John Doe," said Senator Grady. "He was up on charges before Chief Devery, and when he was transferred said he would not stand for it. He claimed that he had been shifted from pillar to post because he wouldn't give up money for good assignments. When asked for a bill of particulars he named three men, each one of whom declared him to be a monumental liar. He appealed to the courts from the order of Chief Devery dismissing him from the force and was kicked out of court as he had been kicked out of the Police Department. Now he comes to the Legislature with an indictment of the efforts administration, which wants to pay its political debts. Our dignified and polite Mayor wants to reward this martyr to Tammany with a good job."

Senator Elsberg said that Police Commissioner Greene could be trusted to do what is right in the matter, and that the administration would willingly assume the responsibility of his action. He commended Senator Grady upon the fact that the Tammany members were willing to uphold every action of Chief Devery, and suggested that if Mr. Devery has had any improper motive in the O'Neill case, Tammany was willing to take Devery into its political fold. In suggestion Senator Grady replied:

"There is no inconsistency in our attitude toward Mr. Devery. I have had a number of occasions that I think Chief Devery the best Chief of Police New York has ever had. I have no desire to make of that statement. There is a distinction to be drawn between the man in his proper sphere of action and a man in a position for which he is unfitted. I have known some very able men who had no capacity for administration, and I have known some very respectable business men who simply took the bakery and went to work what," asked Senator Brown.

"The bakery," repeated Senator Grady. "And when I say the bakery I includes not alone the biscuits, but—"

Senator Elsberg has introduced a bill which, if passed, will provide that Police Commissioner Greene may reinstate O'Neill in the police force if he deems it proper. Senator Grady contended that the present administration can be trusted to do what is right and proper in this matter, and that it will be accountable to the people for whatever action it takes. He said that he would have a test of the Democracy of the Low administration in this matter, and in other matters as well, and that the chance to submit the question to the people would be welcomed by the Democratic party. Senator Grady declared that if Mayor Low had the courage of his convictions he would veto the bill, and that if he did not do so the Democratic party would overwhelmingly vote for the bill over the Mayor's veto. He said that he expected to have the Mayor as a political issue, and that the reason for our gladness was that we expect to have him out of office.

Senator Raines said that he desired to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the power to remove a police officer from the force by the Chief Commissioner and after the verdict of a trial had been sustained by the courts, and by the higher courts, to which the case had been appealed, and had the action of the Police Commissioner been sustained by the Legislature, would be a dangerous power to vest in the Police Commissioner. "If there is ever a case for the restoration of the police force in this city," said the Senator, "it seems to me that the verdict of the Police Commissioner in such cases as this shall be final."

Senator Newburger said that in view of the fact that the O'Neill bill had been passed he would vote for the O'Neill bill. The bill permitting the Borough of Mount Vernon to issue bonds for a municipal building was passed by a vote of 27 to 19.

The bill permitting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of Mount Vernon to issue bonds for a municipal building was passed after a warm debate.

Senator McClelland moved to amend by providing for a referendum vote of the people upon the issue. When the bill was opposed by the majority of the Republican members of the Republican members was purely a local measure without political significance.

Senator Grady replied that the bill was being opposed by the majority because the opposition was Democratic. He admitted that the opposition was political, and declared himself. Senator McClelland replied that if Senator McClelland is a martyr he should be allowed to be one. Senator Brown characterized Senator Grady's speech as a charming vaudeville performance, and spoke of the "Whee! the day comes that the Hon. E. R. Brown has not absolute control by inalienable, patent right upon every lota of legislation concerning his district," retorted Mr. Grady. "I will show your vaudeville performance of spasms, stunts, and grand and lofty tumbling that will be well worth the price of admission." A roar of laughter rewarded the remark.

Senator McClelland's amendment was defeated by a party vote, 29 to 20, and the bill, providing for a referendum, was passed, 28 to 17. Senator [illegible] voting for it.

The Elsberg bill providing for the primary election law and [illegible] supplementary and explanatory of the Ahearn law was passed this year by Senator Elsberg. The bill provides for the Elections Committee will provide [illegible] vent wholesale registration of voters from one district to another [illegible] district leaders.

In the Assembly Senator Stevens' bill taxing all [illegible] exceeding $10,000 1 per cent. on the excess over $10,000 was passed by a vote of 87 to 49. Gov. Odell's tax measures were [illegible] length.

Party lines were [illegible] discussion. Assemblymen Dooling, Coler, Sulzberger, and Palmer [illegible] denouncing the measure as a [illegible] crammed through at the dictation of [illegible] Assemblymen Rogers, Mills, and Nichols declared that [illegible] revenue was needed by the [illegible] provided a good method of [illegible] the bill was passed by a vote of 87 ayes [illegible] 49 nays.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS APPROVED.

Mayor Signs [illegible] One Providing for the Sale [illegible] Capital of City Property for $1 a Year.

Mayor Low [illegible] public hearings yesterday at five [illegible] the Legislature and approved [illegible] bills. On the other two [illegible] decision was reserved. No serious opposition was [illegible] any of the measures, and it was [illegible] suggestion of the Corporation Counsel [illegible] judgment was delayed on [illegible] pending.

The first [illegible] approved reduces the tax of 4 [illegible] provided for by the Davis law for [illegible] of teachers' salaries to 3 mills [illegible] the new system of bill valuation [illegible] mill tax will supply all the money necessary [illegible]

The second [illegible] ring the Supreme Court to fix the [illegible] ation to be paid by the city in [illegible] appropriation of Estimate and Apportionment [illegible] by the court in the matter of [illegible] nation of land for the new [illegible] bridges also met the approval [illegible] three acts received favorable [illegible] thorizes the city to change the [illegible] which the Nursery and Child's [illegible] holds its title to the land [illegible] tives and Lexington Avenue [illegible] ital, a charitable corporation [illegible] the land, a block square, under [illegible] al lease from the city at the [illegible] of $1 a year. The hospital [illegible] to sell the property that [illegible] elsewhere, and the Legislature [illegible] under consideration, gives [illegible] the power to permit them to [illegible]

[illegible] objected that the city should [illegible] its title to the property, but Corporation Counsel Foster argued that [illegible] would be a gainer, as full taxes [illegible] on the land if the ownership [illegible], and the Mayor agreed with [illegible] he would accept the bill.

[illegible] was reserved on an act to authorize the Fire Commissioner to inquire into the retirement of Patrick J. Gilroy, a fireman, and to reinstate him if in the opinion of the Commissioners the facts justify such reinstatement, or to retire him again on a pension.

Another held-up measure provides for an increase in the compensation from $6 to $7 a day of the Commissioners appointed for improvements in the Bedford Avenue section in Brooklyn.

SIGNAL BILLS ARE PASSED.

Assembly Acts Favorably on the Measure Providing for the New York Central Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Assembly to-day passed the New York Central Terminal bills. They are three in number. They provide for the substitution of electric for steam power in the tunnel, for the depression of the tracks, and the erection of a new station, and for the necessary grade crossings.

Assemblyman Dooling fought the measures. He objected to the transfer from the Board of Aldermen to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the right to grant the necessary permits. He also objected to the provision which permits the Controller to issue bonds to the extent of $900,000 to cover the city's share of the cost of opening the streets above Fiftieth Street, part closed by the tunnel. He thought the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or the Board of Aldermen should have the right to pass upon that matter.

Another objection of Mr. Dooling's was that no estimate of the amount the city might be called upon to pay for the covering over the tracks from Forty-fifth Street to Forty-ninth Street had been submitted. He said he felt there was good ground for the suspicion that the city was getting the worst of the bargain.

Chairman Bedell of the Railroads Committee, who had the bills in charge, said that the improvement which the company proposed to make was demanded by the city authorities, and would be of great benefit to the city. It would cost millions of dollars, he declared, and was a burden upon the railroad company which it was assuming for the public good.

The vote on the bill to substitute electricity for steam power on the tunnel was 90 for to 9 against. The bill to permit of the depression of the tracks and terminal improvements was passed by a vote of 107 to 6. There was practically no opposition to the grade crossing bill.

ANOTHER VETO BY GOV. ODELL.

He Says Power in Supplementary Proceedings Should Be Guarded.

ALBANY, March 11.—Gov. Odell to-day vetoed the Senate bill extending the power of the City Court of Yonkers so that in case an unsatisfied execution be returned by a Constable the supplementary proceedings may be had before the City Judge to the same effect as if returned by the City Sheriff.

Gov. Odell said in his message: "The power to take proceedings supplementary to execution is one that should be carefully guarded and only conferred where it can be properly used for the purpose of enforcing the judgment of the court, and not for the purpose of harassing and annoying persons on minor claims or for the purpose of making costs thereon."

POLLUTED ICE FOR THE CITY.

Gen. Avery Declares That Part of the Hudson River Crop Is Affected by Sewers.

ALBANY, March 11.—State Commissioner of Health Lewis appeared before the Senate Public Health Committee to-day in favor of the McCabe bill prohibiting the cutting of ice for domestic use between Waterford and Coxsackie on the Hudson River, or within 3,000 feet below any town of more than 10,000 inhabitants on the river.

Gen. Herbert Avery of New York said that ice polluted by eighty sewers was sold for domestic purposes in New York City, and was the cause of illness and frequency of typhoid epedemics.

Senator Lefevre and a delegation of ice dealers opposed the bill on the ground that it would deprive 10,000 men of a means of livelihood. The American Ice Company is expected to be represented at a later hearing.

OPPOSE CITY RAILWAY BOARD.

Transportation Interests Satisfied with the Present System.

ALBANY, March 11.—A hearing was given by the Assembly Codes Committee to-day on the Wood bill to create a municipal board of Railroad Commissioners for New York City.

H. A. Robinson, representing transportation interests of New York City, opposed the bill, claiming that the State Board of Commissioners was entirely adequate to take care of railroad interests in the city. J. S. Lenmaier in defending the bill said in part: "The State board have too much to do now and are entirely incompetent to deal with the transportation problem of New York City. Of course the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has no fault to find with the present arrangement, as it is decidedly advantageous to them, as experience has shown."

LABOR MEN FAVOR STRIKES.

Mr. Gompers Says Compulsory Arbitration Would Cause Harsh Measures.

ALBANY, March 11.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor appeared before the Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day to oppose Senator Lewis's bill providing for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

"If you enact this principle into the legislation of this State and make labor compulsory, even while waiting for the decision of a tribunal, or in accordance with the award of that tribunal, you will simply make outlaws of peaceful and law-abiding citizens," he said. "If you outlaw strikes you will simply give place to the harsher measures. You cannot legislate out of existence the right of men to combine and to quit work if need be, for the betterment of their condition."

JUDGE MAYER OPPOSES A BILL.

Compromise Probable on the Various Child Labor Measures.

ALBANY, March 11.—Judge Julius Mayer of the New York City Court of Special Sessions spoke before the Senate Committee on Judiciary, to-day in opposition to the bill proposing to license and regulate the street occupations of children. He argued that present legislation is ample to prevent the evils of "street arabism" if it were adequately enforced.

A further hearing on the bill, with the other child-labor measures, will be held next Wednesday, and it is thought that in the mean while a compromise measure may be worked out.

GROCERY CLERKS' "EASY TIME."

Mr. Callahan Fears That Mere Leisure Would Harm Them.

ALBANY, March 11.—Members of the Grocery Clerks' Protective League appeared before the Assembly Codes Committee to-day to advocate the Finch bill providing that there must be a literal enforcement of the Sunday closing law with reference to grocery stores.

James L. Callahan, a grocer of New York City, caused a mild sensation by saying: "A grocery clerk has an easy time. Stores are open only until 10 o'clock on the Sabbath. Why what would the clerk do up to 10 o'clock but fool away his time reading the paper? It would do him harm to have any more leisure."

SALOON MEN WILL FIGHT

They Prepare to Resist Increase of the Excise Rates.

Fritz Lindinger Declares That "Speak-Easies" Would Multiply and Many Saloons Would Close.

Liquor dealers throughout the State purpose putting up the strongest kind of a fight against the bill to be introduced at Albany as a Republican caucus measure providing for a 50 per cent. general increase in the excise tax of the State. The proposition is generally regarded as a hardship by dealers which will not only drive many out of business, but will result in the inauguration of numerous "speak-easies," entailing great loss on the State and giving the police a great deal of trouble. The enactment means a net gain to New York City from liquor tax receipts of about $700,000 annually, but the State would be a much greater gainer.

Fritz Lindinger, President of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association of New York, is confident that the bill, if introduced, will not pass. Speaking of it yesterday, he said:

"Our association had a meeting yesterday, but at that time we had no knowledge of the decision of the Republican leaders at Albany.

"I cannot conceive, regardless of the action of the gentlemen at Albany, that a majority vote of the Legislature can be obtained on the proposition. Certainly the liquor men throughout the State will fight it bitterly, and I believe that public sentiment will be with us. Public opinion, you know, exerts a wide influence that cannot be withstood.

"The liquor dealers were never better organized, and we are in close touch with real estate associations and other interests that will certainly come to our aid.

"The Raines law is responsible for compelling 1,400 saloon keepers in this county to go out of business because they could not afford to pay the license, which is now excessive. To increase the tax to $1,200 in Manhattan will be a great hardship on very many people, and will cause a large number who are now making a bare living to seek other means for a livelihood.

"We have thirty-eight local organizations in this county, with a membership of more than 5,000, and just as soon as the proposed bill is introduced I shall call a special meeting at Terrace Garden and take measures to defeat it. I am confident we can count on support from all parts of the State.

"The passage of such a bill will not accomplish the results sought for. District Attorney Jerome hit the nail on the head in his recent speech before a legislative committee when he said that an increase in the cost of a license would be a signal for the inauguration of a number of 'speak-easies' which it would be difficult to suppress and which would certainly entail much additional and expensive work on the police with very unsatisfactory results.

"A 'speak-easy,' you know, is a place where liquor is illegally sold by a person who holds no license. He can always get customers and sell good goods for little money.

"I don't think such a bill can pass.

"Before the enactment of the Raines law licenses cost from $50 to $250, in the discretion of the local Excise Boards. In this city for many years prior to 1900 saloon licenses cost $200, while hotels paid $250. In other parts of the State the figures varied, in some instances being as low as $25 and $30. All the money then collected went to the localities. The Raines law put 1,500 saloon keepers in this county out of business, and the proposed law, if enacted, will put nearly as many more."

Under the Raines law as it now exists, one-third of the total receipts goes to the State and the balance to the localities in which they are collected. The measure about to be introduced provides for an equal division between the localities and the State.

The total receipts for licenses since the enactment of the Raines law in 1896 have been approximately $86,000,000, of which one-third, or $28,000,000 was covered into the State Treasury. The receipts average nearly from $12,000,000 to $13,000,000, of which 10 per cent. has been collected in the four counties comprising New York City.

If the increased tax is enforced and with but some number of persons in the liquor business as at present New York City will turn over to the State far more than it does at present. About 6,800 licenses were granted in New York County for 1902-3, and the receipts were about $4,750,000. Kings County issued less than 3,800.

"Before the Raines measure became a law there were issued under the old law 15,357 licenses in New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond, and this number dropped to 12,300 in 1896, when the Raines law went into effect.

Under the old law the total receipts which went to the localities were:

New York	$1,056,013.10
Kings	299,115.60
Queens	43,424.01
Richmond	38,384.62
Total	$1,736,913.43

It is estimated in this city that the new rates would mean a net gain to the State of about $5,175,000 annually from liquor tax receipts.

ALBANY, March 11.—Gov. Odell, when asked to-day whether he did not think the increased excise tax would probably drive a number of saloon keepers out of business, said:

"Yes, it probably will. That phase of the matter was duly considered. Allowing for a loss of 10 per cent. in the number of saloon licenses the increased revenue from the new tax will still give the State about $5,000,000. When the Raines law went into effect there was an immediate decrease of 20 per cent. in the number of saloon licenses. I don't think there will be much lamentation if we lose more of them."

NEW EXCISE TAX FIGURES.

State Department Figures on the Increase of Fifty Per Cent. in the Rate for Licenses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—Commissioner of Excise Cullinan said to-day that the Excise bill will be ready for introduction to-morrow. The measure will increase the rates of liquor licenses 50 per cent. Where a license is $800 under the present law it will be $1,200 under the new law. It is further proposed to give the State one-half instead of one-third of the revenue from this source.

The State's revenue will increase more than $3,000,000, and that of the localities over $1,000,000. The exact figures issued to-day by the State Department of Excise are:

Estimated receipts, $18,000,000.
One-half to locality, $9,000,000.
One-half to State, $9,000,000.
Present receipts, $12,000,000.
Two-thirds to localities, $8,000,000.
One-third to State, $4,000,000.
Amended law gives State $9,000,000.
Present law gives State $4,000,000.
Gain to State, $5,000,000.
Amended law gives localities $9,000,000.
Present law gives localities $8,000,000.
Gain to localities $1,000,000.

The Excise Department to-day also issued a statement showing the revenue at present rates from sub-divisions on liquor tax certificates, and also the revenue which would be derived on the basis of a 50 per cent. increase. The statement for New York City is as follows:

Borough—	No. Present Licenses.	No. Increased Licenses.	Rate. Present Rate.	Rate. Increased Rate.	Revenue. Present.	Revenue. Increase.
Manhattan	5,064	5800	$1,200	$1,800	$7,180,800	$2,587,200
Bronx	169	250	625	975	97,650	32,550
Brooklyn	3,233	450	675	1,050	3,249,675	1,082,225
Queens	297	350	525	750	255,675	51,975
Queens	260	300	450	675	175,500	45,225
Queens	541	500	500	750	162,300	54,150
Queens	169	100	150	225	27,000	9,000
Richmond	257	300	525	750	134,925	44,975
Richmond	33	200	450	675	22,500	7,500
Richmond	13	200	300	450	5,850	1,950
Richmond	146	100	150	225	21,900	7,300

The department also furnished some figures to show how the liquor license tax in New York under the increased rate would compare with the tax in other cities. The following are some of the cities cited:

City.	Population.	Tax.
Boston, Mass	560,892	$2,000
Worcester, Mass	118,421	1,500
Fall River, Mass	104,863	2,500
Holyoke, Mass	45,712	1,800
Lawrence, Mass	62,559	1,000
Philadelphia, Penn	1,293,697	1,100
Pittsburg, Penn	321,616	1,100
Scranton, Penn	102,026	1,000
Minneapolis, Minn	202,718	1,000
Duluth, Minn	52,969	1,000
St. Joseph, Mo	102,979	1,000
Omaha, Neb	102,555	1,000
Atlanta, Ga	89,872	1,000
Des Moines, Iowa	62,139	1,200
Salt Lake, Utah	53,531	1,200

It is conceded by the State Excise Department, in figuring on the total revenue to be derived from the increased taxes, that there will be a decrease of 10 per cent. in the saloons as a result of the impost.

One of the Democratic Senators who secured a copy of Commissioner Cullinan's figures on the proposed increase in the excise tax figured out this evening what the proposition to give the State one-half instead of one-third of the excise revenues would mean to the City of New York.

According to Mr. Cullinan's figures the present revenue derived from excise in Manhattan is $4,787,200. A 50 per cent. increase, allowing for the probable decreased number of licenses, he figures would bring in a revenue of $7,180,800. The city now receives two-thirds of the excise revenue, and if this division still were to obtain its share of the $7,180,800 which would be received from Manhattan alone under the proposed increase would be $4,787,200. But if it only gets one-half of the $7,180,800, it will receive but $3,590,400, a loss to the city from Manhattan alone of $1,196,800.

PORTCHESTER ROAD WINS.

Appellate Division Says the Line May Be Built—Work of Construction to be Begun in May.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, rendered a decision to-day sustaining the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in authorizing the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company to construct an electric street railroad line from Harlem to Port Chester, through Mount Vernon and New Rochelle.

The appellants in the case were the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the New York City and Westchester Railroad Company. The decision of the Appellate Division is unanimous, the opinion being written by Presiding Justice Parker.

The Appellate Division having sustained the State Railroad Commission in granting a charter to the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company, it is the purpose of that company, according to an authoritative statement made yesterday, to begin the construction of the line in May. The road is to be a continuation of the rapid transit system of this city. While those in the company say that a line to Boston is not included in its "present plan," it has been insistently asserted by those who opposed the granting of the charter that it is the intention to extend the high-speed electric road through to Boston.

Ever since the plans for the New York and Port Chester Road were submitted to the State Railroad Commission, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has fought the project, and when it was overruled by the commission and the charter granted, on April 2 last, the matter was taken into the courts, the appellants being the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the New York City and Westchester Railroad Company.

The road completed and equipped is expected to cost between $12,500,000 and $13,000,000. It is to be a four-track line, extending from Mount Vernon to Port Chester, a distance of about twenty-five miles. It will pass through New Rochelle, Pelham, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Harrison, and Rye. Besides this line there will be a spur, about two and a half miles in length, from the southeast corner of Bronx Park to the East River, giving service for Van Nest, Westchester, and other localities in that part of the Borough of the Bronx. Eight miles of the road will be in New York City. The line will be constructed along a private right of way owned by the company, and there will be no grade crossings at any point it was stated.

The trains are to be made up of two cars, similar in size to the steam railroad passenger coaches. Each car will have about 400 horse power under it. They will be able to make sixty-five miles an hour, and the time between Port Chester and the City Hall, it is asserted, will be one hour. A man interested in the project said yesterday that with the equipment they propose to install, it would be possible, if the line ever was extended to Boston, to make the run from New York to Boston in three hours.

Track construction work probably will be commenced in the Borough of the Bronx, and after that at ten different points along the proposed line. It was believed that without serious delays because of inability to get material the line would be finished and trains running in two years.

William C. Gotshall of 46 Fifth Avenue and John B. McDonald are representing financial interests in the road. Mr. Gotshall is President of the company.

HEARING ON NURSES' BILL.

Opposition Voiced to Only One Provision of the Measure.

ALBANY, March 11.—Trained nurses and representatives of nurses' training schools from various parts of the State appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day in support of Senator Armstrong's bill establishing the degree of registered nurses to be conferred by the Board of Regents upon trained nurses passing a required examination under the auspices of an examining board to consist of nurses chosen by the Regents upon nomination of the New York State Nurses' Association.

The only opposition to the bill is based upon the requirement that the examining board shall be nominated by the Nurses' Association. It was voiced by Dr. Arthur A. Root of Albany, representing the State Medical Society; Dr. Frederick of Buffalo, and Senator Grady of the Senate committee.

Arguments were also made on behalf of the nurses. In their delegation were thirty nurses from the New York Presbyterian Hospital, from Bellevue, and from training schools in Utica, Buffalo, Rochester, and other cities.

DEATH OF GEORGE FRUH.

Brooklyn Man Was Indicted for Fraudulent Transaction in Real Estate.

George Fruh, who was known as "The Napoleon of real estate operators," and for whom the Brooklyn Headquarters detectives had been searching since October last for grand larceny, was buried yesterday from the home of Mrs. Margaret Yerkes, a sister, at 86 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn. Fruh, who was forty-five years of age, died of consumption on Monday in his home, at 349 High Street, Newark, N. J.

He was wanted by the police in connection with the real estate operations of Roland F. Brennan last year, most of which turned out to be fraudulent. Fruh was indicted with Brennan, but he evaded arrest. The police were informed that Fruh had fled to Havana, and from there had gone to a small town in the interior of Cuba, but no definite clue could be obtained as to his whereabouts.

Fruh was for years a friend of John Y. McKane, and the confidential accountant and bookkeeper of Col. Michael J. Dady and John R. O'Rourke when they were together in the icemaking business in the town of Gravesend. During the time of James W. Ridgway as District Attorney of Brooklyn, Fruh was indicted for perjury, alleged to have been committed in a civil suit, but the indictment was quashed. He came before the public again after the real estate operations of Brennan. At that time Fruh and Brennan, with their families, lived in style in Minden's Tavern at Parkville.

Brenhan was arrested on Oct. 1 last, and the next day, according to Detective Roach, he sent for Fruh and gave him $200 in money and diamonds valued at $2,000, which were to be delivered to Mrs. Brennan. Fruh, it was said, disappeared with the property. Two days later his wife departed. Brennan is serving a term in Sing Sing Prison.

CROKER FIRM MAY BE ENDED.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. Said Among Politicians to Have Been Dissolved—Mr. Meyer Silent.

The story was current among Democratic politicians yesterday that the real estate firm of Peter F. Meyer & Co., at 111 Broadway, had been dissolved.

The "company" is Richard Croker, ex-chieftain of Tammany Hall, who is in England. Mr. Meyer yesterday declined to either affirm or deny the report.

Customs Inspector Pleads Guilty.

Byram W. Winters, who was for many years in charge of the Customs Bureau at the General Post Office, yesterday pleaded guilty before Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court to embezzling $8,067.46, which he had received as duty on importations through the mails. He was remanded for sentence Monday.

In cases where the human organism is subject to that wasting away or premature aging

John Jameson Three ★★★ Star Irish Whiskey

has no equal as a remedy. It is an effective restorative of natural functions.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

CANAL BILL RUSHED OUT

Challenge of the Opponents of Improvement Taken Up.

Senator Davis's Measure Will Have a Place with the Lewis Resolution Favored by Its Foes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—Senator Davis's $101,000,000 Canal Improvement Referendum bill is out of the Senate Canal Committee and will be reported to-morrow morning. This sudden action came as a surprise to-night to the anti-canal men and to most of the pro-canal men, too, for all were expecting that the final report would be put over until next week. Senator Davis counted noses this morning, however, and decided there was no need to keep the bill in committee any longer.

A hearing on a proposition to run trolley motor tracks along the bank of the canal for towing purposes was set down before the Canal Committee this afternoon. Chairman Davis thought this would present a good opening for getting the bill out. So he approached the pro-canal men on the committee, and they all agreed to his proposition.

All of the members of the committee were present this afternoon save Messrs. Armstrong of Rochester and White of Syracuse. The seven present were Messrs. Davis of Buffalo, L'Hommedieu of Medina, Gates of Chittenango, Hawkins of New York, Ramsperger of Buffalo, Burton of New York, and Prime of Clinton. All seven voted in favor of reporting the measure. Mr. Armstrong, who was absent, is one of the bitterest opponents of the canal-improvement project.

While the Lewis bill for a commission to learn if the Federal Government will build a ship canal from Lake Erie to Hudson River was favorably acted upon by the Finance Committee last night, it was not reported to the Senate to-day. Chairman Malby said the report would be withheld so that the Davis measure and the Lewis measure could be considered at the same time.

Both bills will probably get on the calendar about the same time, probably next Monday night. They will be laid over for a few days, probably.

"I think it is better to have the two bills come up at the same time," said Senator Davis to-night. "We are more likely to get the canal vote to oppose the Lewis bill if the one-hundred-and-one-million-dollar bill comes up at the same time. Then, again, we'll only have the one fight."

Senator Davis is quite sanguine that the bill will pass the Legislature. Speaking of the Senate, he said that at least twenty-one out of the twenty-two Democrats could be counted in favor of it, while there were at least nine Republicans who would vote for it. Those nine are Messrs. Hill and Davis of Buffalo, L'Hommedieu of Medina, Marshall of Brooklyn, Green of Binghamton, Gates of Chittenango, Elsberg of New York, Prime of Clinton, and Lefevre of New Paltz. Those figures give the bill thirty votes in the Senate, while only twenty-six are needed.

Senator McCarren of Brooklyn is the one Democratic Senator who may vote against the proposition.

"The canal improvement bill is stronger than ever before, because we have the revenue to build it in sight," said Mr. Davis.

He referred to the programme adopted at last night's Republican conference. The ingenious part of this plan, as the canal men particularly view it, is that it helps out both the canal and good roads advocates.

As the first appropriation to the fund for retiring the canal bonds of the State will not be necessary until 1907, there will be available for good roads construction $4,000,000 for each of the four years prior to that time, so that the State will be in a position to spend in four years $16,000,000 toward building good roads. The localities paying an equal amount, the total sum available becomes $32,000,000, which is only $18,000,000 less than what the good roads convention asked the State to bond for.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 11.—Senator Barnes's bill which provides for vestibules on all cars of street railways excepting in New York and Buffalo during the Winter months was passed by the Senate to-day.

These bills were introduced in the Senate:

By Mr. PRAWLEY—Permitting boxing bouts of not more than fifteen minutes with eight-ounce gloves for prizes but not for money.

By Mr. McEWAN—Bills conferring additional powers upon the fiscal Supervisor of Charities bill; providing that investments and reports of charitable institutions shall be filed with him; that purchases may be made for those institutions on thirty days' credit; that contracts may be executed by Superintendents as well as by officers, and that the Supervisor may recommend to the Governor changes in the salaries of State employes.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly:

By Mr. FOWLER—Providing that in an action to recover damages for libel, the defendant may prove facts tending to mitigate the damages and that the plaintiff can recover only compensatory damages unless he shall prove either malice in fact or that the defendant, after having been requested by him in writing, failed to retract the libellous statements in as conspicuous and public a manner as that in which the statement was originally made.

By Mr. ULRICH—Providing that repairs of streets shall be made by day's work and by citizens of the United States only.

By Mr. AGNEW—Providing that manufacturers of thread must stamp or attach to every spool, or skein of sewing, darning, crochet, or embroidery thread of cotton, linen, or silk a label showing the weight and length in yards of the thread which it contains.

By Mr. LEGGETT—Declaring wild carrot, Canada thistle, Russian thistle, and wild lettuce to be public nuisances, which all persons are forbidden to harbor upon their premises.

By Mr. HACKETT—Raising the maximum age for appointment to the New York police force from thirty to thirty-three years.

By Mr. SHANAHAN—Authorizing the payment of a pension to the widow, minor children, or dependent parents of any officer or member of the former Brooklyn Fire Department who was killed as a result of the actual performance of duty.

NINTH REGIMENT REVIEWED.

Gen. Chaffee Pleased with the Work of the National Guardsmen.

The Ninth Regiment of the National Guard, Col. William F. Morris commanding, was reviewed at the armory, on West Fourteenth Street, last night by Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commander of the Department of the East. There was a large gathering at the review, and Gen. Chaffee afterward expressed himself as well pleased with the way the guardsmen performed the evolutions during the course of the drill. The review closed with an evening parade.

Gen. Chaffee was accompanied by his staff and Assistant Adjt. Gen. Cruie. The personal aides were Capts. Hutcheson and Lindsey and Lieut. Harper. The other members of Gen. Chaffee's staff were Col. Dunwoodie of the Signal Corps, Lieut. Col. Howe of the Artillery Corps, and Capt. Lawton of the Commissary Department. Col. Morris's staff was composed of Lieut. Col. S. E. Japha, Majors John D. Waltos and John J. Byrne, and Adjt. Graf. At the close luncheon was served.

Elevator Boy Byrne Sentenced.

Thomas Byrne, who gave up a job as elevator boy at the Hoffman House to become the head of a "get-rich-quick" concern, which he operated from the Bowery, pleaded guilty to the charge of having conducted business under an assumed name in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. It is expected to be let off with a fine, but instead a sentence of one year's imprisonment was imposed upon him.

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An Ideal Proposition!

You will not find it necessary to spend a large sum of money to obtain a handsome piano of beautiful tone.

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We call your particular attention to a Special Style of the "KINGSBURY," which we offer for

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The reputation of the Kingsbury is national. Its tone qualities are deep, rich and lasting. It is beautifully cased and will elegantly decorate any room.

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W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear Welt (hand sewed process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

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Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer, he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than any other concern, which enables him to sell a shoe for $3.50 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $5.00.

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Established 1876.

The Douglas secret process of tanning the bottom so as to produces absolutely pure leather; more flexible and will wear longer than any other tannage in the world.

The sales have more than doubled the past four years, which proves its superiority. Why not give W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes a trial and save $1.50 on every pair.

Note the increase in business.
1899 Sales: $2,203,883.21
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A gain of $2,820,456.79 in four years.

The Best Imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Colt Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Enamels. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas Strong Made $2 Shoes; Youth's, $1.75.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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Made of Imported Enamel, Box-Calf, Medicated Kangaroo, Vici Kid, Wax Calf. Also 747 other Styles and Shapes in all kinds of leather.

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BROOKLYN.
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The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE WATER

Insist on having the Genuine

GENUINE

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Sinking Fund Bill Finally Passes.

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WARS FOR DEBT COLLECTION.

The German Ambassador, who is very well informed upon American affairs, was no doubt entirely satisfied with the answer given him when he called at the State Department to inquire concerning a report that the Argentine Republic had proposed to the United States an offensive and defensive alliance in support of the Monroe Doctrine and of the principle that European nations should not be permitted to make war upon American nations as a means of collecting debts. Baron von STERNBURG was informed that no proposition of that nature had been received, and that whatever suggestions may have been made by the Argentine Republic, this Government did not look with favor upon a public discussion of them at the present time, its own position being well known. Of course, Buenos Ayres is the proper place to make the inquiry if the Berlin Government desires further information. No European Foreign Office need be in any doubt as to our position concerning the use of cannon as an agency in the collecting of debts. It was made known during the Venezuela blockade that public opinion here is against the practice, and we may be sure that the representations made by our Government in friendly official communications reflected more or less distinctly the sentiment of the people.

Nevertheless, an unmistakable declaration of the doctrine, not from one nation but from many, is to be desired. It ought to become an accepted principle of international law that the failure of foreigners to pay debts owing to its nationals is not a just cause of war for any country. Offensive and defensive alliances are not the best methods of establishing the principle. It ought to be affirmed by the consent of nations to abandon war as a means of collecting debts. Declarations embodying the principle by individual nations—as, for instance, by a resolution of the United States Senate—would bring the subject to the attention of other nations and lead to its consideration.

We do not make offensive and defensive alliances. The Argentine Government knows that, and, of course, the German Ambassador knows it. We are bound by the Monroe Doctrine to defend small republics when any danger that threatens their peace and safety also threatens our own. That is the essence of the doctrine laid down in MONROE'S message. The integrity of the Latin-American republics is guaranteed only incidentally. Our own peace and security are the primary objects. Independently of the Monroe Doctrine, we have the right which every sovereign nation enjoys to take measures for our own protection, and we must be the judge of the measures and of their necessity. We might disregard the Monroe Doctrine entirely, tear it up, and the situation would be quite unchanged. We should still go to war to resist any attempt of a European nation to oppress or control the destiny of a South American republic if we deemed the procedures of that European nation to be a source of peril to ourselves. It is obvious, therefore, that we cannot consider any alliance with our sister republics for the maintenance of the doctrine which we have now for eighty years successfully maintained alone.

That, however, is apart from the subject of debt-collecting wars. It is no longer expedient for civilized nations to permit the general peace to be disturbed to enforce the claims of a private creditor who, as the universal experience of these cases shows, not only puts out his money with his eyes open, but charges for its use an interest rate proportioned to the risk involved. It is not a method of collecting debts which any nation would employ against another nation of its own size and strength; it is used only against small and weak nations. That is to say, it is a principle not uniform in its application, and is therefore a violation of the doctrine of international law that independent nations stand upon a footing of equality.

"SECRETARY SHAW IN WALL STREET."

It is a curious and not a creditable circumstance that a visit of the Secretary of the Treasury to Wall Street should be the occasion of local excitement and newspaper speculation. It is natural that the Secretary of the Treasury should visit Wall Street. The Sub-Treasury, which is a branch of the great department of which he is the head, is there. Occasions very frequently arise, of course, when it is desirable that he should confer with the Assistant Treasurer, or it may be with the leading bankers. Sheer lawful errands might call him there, errands quite independent of the existing condition of the money market.

Yet when Secretary SHAW visited the financial district yesterday speculation was rife as to whether it was his intention to take measures "for the relief of the money market." Stock Exchange prices, even, were for the moment more buoyant because of his visit. We may admit that all this is absurd, but it is impossible not to see that it is inevitable.

In Wall Street the financial pulse of the country is felt. There the state of the country's trade, the varying conditions of the money supply, the confidence or the want of it of the industrial and financial leaders, are quickly and visibly reflected. Just at present the volume of business in the country much exceeds the volume of currency available for carrying it on. There is need of a larger money supply. The banks are bare of loanable funds just at the time when the expanding trade and industries of the country need millions for immediate use. This condition is in part brought about and is manifestly kept up by our fiscal and banking laws. The Collector of Customs daily takes in large sums of money drawn from the banks which he is required by law to deposit in the Treasury, from which it can be paid out again only by the authority of appropriation laws. No matter how badly it may be needed in business, it must remain in the Treasury. In other great commercial countries banks of issue would increase their circulating notes to meet the public demand. Here they are unable to do so because Government bonds, which the law requires them to hold as the basis of circulation, cannot be obtained. The National Bank act breaks down as to one of its important features. The currency famine would be immediately relieved if the banks could now issue notes on approved security which they might readily call in again when they were no longer needed.

Congress has shown itself entirely indifferent to the urgent demand for such an enactment. We all foresee the conditions of stringency which await us when to the ordinary demands of business are added the crop demand for currency next Fall. But nobody can say where we are to look for relief. We looked to Congress and it failed us.

It is for these reasons that rumor and excited speculation attend the Secretary of the Treasury as often as he makes a visit to Wall Street. The condition is, as we have said, not creditable to us—it is disgraceful to the National legislators.

THE DEMOCRATS AND CUBA.

It is to be hoped that the informal decision said to have been reached by the Democrats of the Senate to oppose the treaty with Cuba will be reversed on consideration. It is bad as politics and worse as patriotism.

Such a decision would simply serve gratuitously the interests of the Republican minority who are under the dictation of the beet sugar monopoly. Why should the Democratic Senators be willing to do this? They talk of the injury to the sugar and tobacco interests of the South—and it is to be noted that all the Senators except two who are opposed to the treaty are from the South. But they ought to remember that Democracy is of more importance to the South than any advantage to be got from the favors of the protective tariff, and that there is no hope of the success of Democracy except on the tariff issue. Time was when the Democratic conscience of the South was not for sale at the price of a little protection in the tariff. Mere pride should keep these Senators from disposing of the political birthright of their section for so miserable a mess of Republican pottage.

But even the wretched plea put in by the opponents of the treaty is, so far as the South is concerned, utterly mistaken. The South would profit largely by liberal trade relations with the Island of Cuba. Cuba under decent treatment is ready to accord to this country ample privileges in her market such as no other country can obtain. The discriminating duties in our favor are valuable, and are especially valuable to the South. In the three lines of lumber, cotton goods, and cattle the South would benefit more than it can possibly lose by the slight reduction on sugar and tobacco. The Senators cannot be ignorant of the fact that nearly the whole cattle supply of the island was destroyed during the insurrection, and that since then the importations have been constant, mostly from Mexico. This is a trade that is sure to grow. And these are only the beginning of the industries of the South destined to develop as markets are got for their product. There is every reason that the manufactures of the South, with its large and varied resources in metal, fuel, water power, fibres, foods, and facilities for stock raising, should constantly advance in the direct ratio that markets are opened to them. The Cuban treaty opens a market already extensive, and bound surely to grow in volume and variety of demand. It is worth a thousand times more to the South than all the advantage that the tariff does or can bestow.

This general situation is, of course, the situation of the whole country, which has already outgrown the swaddling clothes of the protective tariff. But it is especially and emphatically the situation of the South. And this section has the peculiar advantage that it is the hope of the party of industrial emancipation. All its traditions are in that direction. Her great names in public life are those of men who fought the early battles of free trade, and since the war the one bright interval in the supremacy of the Republican Party was secured during the two terms of Mr. CLEVELAND, elected squarely on the tariff issue. It would be a shame now if the Southern Senators were so false to the ideals and principles of their party and their section, and so treacherous to the best interests of their people, as to join hands with the beet-sugar lobby to defeat this treaty. Our readers know that we are not in the habit of pleading the claims of any party or any section at the expense of what we believe to be the claims of the whole country. But in this case the claims are identical. The plainest dictates of patriotism unite with the commands of party fidelity in support of the treaty. We sincerely trust that the Southern Senators will obey both.

We may add that it will be a bad omen as to the future of the Democratic Party under the leadership in the Senate of Mr. GORMAN if this treaty is betrayed in the house of those who should be its warmest friends and stanchest supporters. The very suggestion recalls the shameful chapter in Senator GORMAN'S history when he set up the "bargain counter," at which the best interests of his party and of the whole country were bartered for favors from Republican tariffmongers. It will be an evil day for Democracy when the vile policy of 1894 is revived.

COMMISSIONER WOODBURY'S BILL.

It is a disagreeable incident in current legislative history, the disappearance of an important provision from the bill prepared by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, apparently while the bill was in the possession of the Senator who had asked the privilege of introducing it. It is to be noted also that the provision which was thus lost was one putting under the control of the Commissioner the sprinkling of the streets now done by contract, with the usual result of such a policy.

Now that the accident has been discovered it is to be supposed that there will be no doubt as to this particular part of the plan of Commissioner WOODBURY. There can be no good reason why the sprinkling of the streets should not be managed directly, and entirely by him. It may be made to help or to hinder the work of cleaning. It is badly done now. Some sections are neglected. Others have the streets sprinkled too freely and at inconvenient times, so that it interferes with the proper work of the department, and is often a nuisance instead of a benefit to the public. The bill in general is a good one, and the disclosure of the kind of tactics that are employed to defeat one of its objects shows that the whole measure must carefully be watched.

TO REGULATE SKYSCRAPERS.

A striking feature of the interesting "symposium" on skyscrapers given before the Nineteenth Century Club on Tuesday evening was the unanimity of all the symposiasts upon the necessity of imposing some restriction upon the construction of these edifices. It is true that they differed rather widely upon what restrictions should be imposed. But the disagreements about the efficacy of a "particular measure" does not make less marked the general agreement. Mr. POST reminded his audience that whereas the height of a building of which the inclosing walls were of masonry was limited by the ground area which the builder could afford to lose, through thickening the lower walls, for the sake of adding to the height, an amount increased by the addition of every story, the economical limit of a steel-framed structure was fixed only by the line, whatever that may be, at which it became impracticable to supply elevators to raise and lower the tenants of the building and their visitors with satisfactory swiftness.

It does not seem that the community can afford to leave to the judgment of each individual builder or investor what that limit is, especially when we see that the individuals concerned differ so widely among themselves that, upon two equivalent sites, the sense of self-interest of one owner may induce him to build almost or quite twice as high as the same motive carries another. There would seem, for example, to be no great hardship in limiting the height to which the more sanguine projectors of skyscrapers would like to carry their skyscrapers to the height which contents the more prudent and conservative, and which these latter conceive to be the most profitable. The adoption of such a rule would evidently abate the excessive heights and would also diminish the ugliness of the serrated edge, the jagged line, like that of a graphic statistical diagram, which now bounds the silhouette of lower New York from either river, by establishing a uniform height which would restore to the city a sky line.

But mere restriction of any kind is not the solution of the problem presented by the skyscrapers, not the kind of municipal regulation which the community has a right, in its own communal interest, to demand shall be enforced. It is really the replanning of the city that an intelligent municipal regulation would involve. This task requires much more than mere obstinate restriction and resistance. It involves positive and constructive ability of the highest order, all the more here in New York, because the city has never had a plan, in the proper sense of the word, and what is called the street "system" of New York has, ever since its adoption, lain upon the city with weight of "the dead hand" as an incubus and an obstacle to its development upon rational lines. The problem presented by the aggregation of the skyscrapers at the lower end of Manhattan is only one, though perhaps the most urgent, of the municipal problems which a competent commission for the replanning of the city, so far as that is now possible, would have to solve. And doubtless such a commission would endeavor to solve it, as it has been solved in capitals in which the art of city-making is better understood than here, by the multiplication of centres, and the consequent diffusion of commercial and other interests so as to diminish the danger of a congestion at any one point, such as that to which the skyscrapers of lower Manhattan have so greatly ministered. A very great municipal work in this way will have been performed by private enterprise when the large projects of the Pennsylvania and of the New York Central systems have been executed. But very great assistance might be and should be afforded by the municipality itself to such efforts of private enterprise. And there are many things of not less importance which the municipality might and should propose and execute on its own initiative and on its own account.

Mayor Low has shown himself aware of the importance of this great municipal subject, and has shown a creditable desire to signalize his administration by making a good beginning of the work of improving New York, so far as improvement is now practicable under the conditions imposed upon us and bequeathed to us. His proposition is before the municipal legislature that authority shall be conferred upon him to appoint a commission, comprehending all interests and all accomplishments that are entitled to take part in a plan for what may be called the "capitalization" of New York. Such authority should be bestowed upon him without delay.

PROF. PUTNAM'S GOLD MEDAL.

Well merited is the award of the Drexel Gold Medal just bestowed on Prof. FREDERIC WARD PUTNAM of the Museum of Natural History, who in addition to his cares in sending out many exploring parties to the four points of the compass manages the Peabody Museum of Archæology and Ethnology at Harvard, presides at important meetings of ethnologists and even from time to time returns to his old occupation and superintends excavations himself.

Prof. PUTNAM receives one of four gold medals from the Drexel bequest. Another goes to Prof. HILPRECHT for his excavations in Babylonia; a third to ARTHUR EVANS for his epoch-making discoveries on the site of Knossos, in Crete, and the fourth to Prof. PETRIE for what he has done to evoke the vanished past of forgotten empires in Asia Minor. These are honors well bestowed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—For those who must form an opinion of the Child Labor bills now before the Legislature from a comparison between their advocates and their opponents, arrival at a decision is extremely difficult, since there are ranged on both sides men whose knowledge is extensive and whose motives are unquestionable. But it is a fact the significance of which all can judge that the advocates of these bills are at least trying to bring about a state of affairs different from the existing one, while many, if not all, on the other side protest that the present laws are adequate for accomplishing the reforms for which the would-be innovators are clamoring. Now, beyond any possibility of doubt, either the present laws are inadequate or their enforcement is inadequate, for the condition of children engaged in street employments is a disgrace to our civilisation, and few of them escape the alternative of early death or a criminal career. This being the case, a policy of inaction must be wrong, while one of action may be right. The details of the pending bills should be settled by the experts. They may have bad or impracticable features that ought to be eliminated, and there may be other features that ought to be incorporated in them, but certainly something should be done to save the newsboys, the bootblacks, and the messenger boys—to mention only three of many classes that need help—and, as between those who say that nothing needs doing and those who advise the doing of certain definite things from which good results can be hoped, our own sympathies are strongly with the latter. Talk about the degradation of a license is simply vicious nonsense, and as for indigent parents supported by childish earnings, in all except a very small minority of cases, that form of support is most expensive for the State.

—After the Westfield disaster we commented adversely on the fact that orders issued after a train started were, under the company's settled custom, given to the engineer at a point as near as possible to where a change of time or track was to be made. Our argument against this plan was that if the engineer happened to pass the nearest point without getting his order he could not again be reached before the necessity for executing it had arisen. According to Engineering News, we thus provided "a curious example of the errors into which the non-expert critic is apt to fall when he undertakes to discuss the technical details of railway operation." To support that contention it says: "The critic sees the risk that an engineer will fail to see a train order signal and he forgets all about the other risk that an engineer might forget the train order after receiving it. He is doubtless unaware that even under the present system, with train orders given engineers as short a time as possible before they are to execute them, the forgetting of orders is one of the most common sources of accident. * * * Even with train orders given as close as possible to the points where they are to take effect, reliance on the memory of engineers and conductors is one of the weak points of the train-order system of operation, and it is one of the strong points of the block system that it eliminates this reliance on memory as the sole safeguard to keep trains apart. The engineer does not have to remember the order of the semaphore. It gives him one positive command and his duty is to immediately obey." These are interesting revelations, and not the less so because they make, or seem to make, against our own suggestion. The lessons of experience are doubtless final, but it is still a hard task for a "non-expert critic" to believe that locomotive engineers are so prone to forgetfulness that it is better to trust to a single signal than to let them have an order in their possession for some time before the moment to execute it arrives. However, one lives and learns, and railroad men do know something about the running of railroads.

—Nowhere else than in Buffalo, we think, would anybody even dream of seeing anything more than accident in the death of the lawyer whose name had been mentioned—for best it is no reason—in connection with the Burdick mystery. Most of the possible means of committing suicide have, indeed, been tried at one time or another, and circumstances can be imagined in which a man eager for death would steer an automobile containing himself and his wife over a little precipice into a stone quarry. The suicide theory, therefore, cannot be dismissed as beyond the realm of possibility, but it is certainly miles and miles outside the realm of the remotely probable, and it would suggest itself only to people who have been subjected for a considerable time to the direct influence of such detective work as the Buffalonian officials have done in this case. In the first place, so far as anybody at a distance can see, Mr. PENNELL had much more cause for indignation than for despair; in the second, had he desired to kill himself, having perfect freedom to choose between a thousand methods of doing so, it is hardly thinkable that he would have selected one where the chances of painful injury were vastly greater than those of instant death. As a matter of fact, the story told by the witnesses of the disaster makes it practically certain that a petty mishap momentarily freed the rapidly moving machine from control, and that in that moment it turned and dashed into the quarry exactly as the machine in which the FAIRS were riding dashed into a tree by the roadside.

—Mr. BRYAN'S declaration that "what was right yesterday, last month, last year, ten years ago, is right to-day and will be right forever," is one of those punky half-truths with which philosophers and statesmen of his stamp delight to deceive themselves and their followers. The statement is true only with a thousand qualifications and a thousand preliminary agreements as to the definition of "right." As that word is commonly understood—and necessarily as well as commonly—there are innumerable acts the rightness or wrongness of which depends upon circumstances, and circumstances change, not only with the years and the months and the days, but not infrequently with the seconds. It is right, for instance, to blow up a house with dynamite for the purpose of stopping a conflagration, but there is obvious impropriety in the same act when its purpose is to discourage the activities of non-union workmen. Examples could be multiplied without end by anybody with sufficient leisure. As for the "right" which Mr. BRYAN had in mind, a majority of his countrymen that has been steadily and rapidly growing for several years thinks that it was not right at all, but a very stupid wrong.

THE CHILD LABOR BILLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Child Labor Committee is gratified to learn definitely the position of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in respect to the child labor bills now in the Legislature. Its position is stated by the letter printed in this morning's papers from Mr. Lindsay, the President of the society. Its opposition, it appears, is limited to the Street Trades bill. Three of its five objections to this seem to be due to a misunderstanding. To answer its first objection:

1. We, too, believe that there is nothing wrong or injurious in the mere selling of newspapers. But we do believe that the temptations inseparable from such work are so great that no child under ten should be permitted to engage in it. Our bill excludes only a small number of children, and we urge this because our investigations have proved that the lives of these little ones are physically, mentally, and morally damaged by this sort of street work. Mr. Arthur W. Bishop, President of the New Jersey State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, arguing for an almost identical bill in New Jersey, says: "I find that over 50 per cent. of the street newsboys and bootblacks become inmates of our penal institutions." Between 70 and 80 per cent. of the newsboys who work at night have the most loathesome of all diseases by the time they are fifteen years of age. It is only the children under ten that we wish to keep out of the newspaper-selling business.

2. Mr. Lindsay says that the Penal Code is sufficient to cover all the evils now existing. The Penal Code, as construed in the case of Ryan vs. Buchanan, (37 Hun., 425,) shows that the code does not apply to newsboys. Superintendent Wilkin of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Brooklyn said recently: "We have tried to put a stop to the evil here in Brooklyn in many ways in the past, but we have encountered obstacles in the shape of Magistrates. Some of these have taken our view, but there have been others who have held opposite views, and who have either said that parents have a right to deal with their children as they pleased or who have refused to take any hand whatever in the disciplining." English cities, and, in this country, Boston have all attempted to regulate street trades by general provisions in the Penal Code, and have all, within the last ten years abandoned this and adopted the license system.

3. We agree with Mr. Lindsay that girls also should be included in our bill, and we are ready to adopt his suggestion. Our bill contemplates an improvement over the existing conditions in that it will not permit girls to work under the age of ten, but we are most heartily in sympathy with the suggestion that the age should be extended to fifteen.

4 and 5. The two remaining objections which Mr. Lindsay makes to the bill, because, as he claims, it discriminates against the orphan child, lose their force, in view of the fact that certain changes in wording were made by the Judiciary Committee last Thursday to avoid the possibility of an interpretation entirely foreign to the purpose of the bill.

ROBERT HUNTER, Chairman;
FELIX ADLER,
WILLIAM MAXWELL,
MORNAY WILLIAMS.

New York, March 10, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Charity.

Husky Henry—Did you tell de lady I was barefooted in all dis snow?

Maid—Yes! She says she hasn't any old shoes, but here is a bottle of shoe polish, you poor man!—Chicago News.

A Shallow Subterfuge.

"Why is that Congressman so opposed to beautifying the City of Washington?"

"Well, he's constantly posing as a servant of the people, and he's afraid his constituents will get an idea that the servants' quarters are too luxurious."—Washington Star.

Parliamentary Procedure.

"The first thing to be done," said the committeeman in an important tone, "is to organise. Therefore—"

"I beg your pardon," said an older member. "We have not been photographed yet."—Judge.

Safe Horses.

Nervous Party—You are sure, driver, that those horses are perfectly safe?

Driver—The horses are safe enough; but they're pesky, and we can never tell how safe we are when we're behind 'em.—Harvard Lampoon.

Motion to Adjourn Carried.

Who made the motion to adjourn this meeting?" asked the Inquisitive Chap after the free-for-all battle was over.

"Well, I ain't sure," replied Chatty Jim, "but I reckin it was Hairtrigger Charley. I seen him make one at Three-lingered Ike—with a gun—and after that the rush for open air come."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

UPWARD.

Thomas G. Clark in Baltimore Sun.

The heights supreme I may not gain,
But if I do not leave the plain
The hills my view shall bound.
Better that I should fail half-way
Than ever be content to stay
Upon the level ground.

For even half-way up the view
Commands a region that is new—
Which I could never know;
New stars are added to the night,
And sooner breaks the morning light
Than in the vale below.

And as I struggle up the height,
My eyes, fixed on the summit bright,
See not the stony way.
Tho' weary, yet within my soul
I know that I shall reach the goal—
The heights of endless day.

HALL OF RECORDS PLAN

Suggestions as to Scheme of Decorations Made Public.

Fine Arts Association Recommends Mural Panels Representing Historical and Allegorical Subjects for the Main Hall.

The recommendations of the Fine Arts Association as to the decorations of the Hall of Records, which were forwarded Monday night and have been submitted in a letter to the Municipal Art Commission, and which are that the decorations should be representative of the history of the city—its discovery, its principal epochs, its memorable events, and its growth and development, were made public yesterday afternoon.

That part of the subject dealing with sculpture was brought to the attention of the association by the Committee on Sculpture. It was advised that the twenty-four statues should represent historic personages, possibly one selected from each decade, thus representing the age of the city. Among those that deserved recognition, the report said, were the earliest inhabitants, the Indians, the first residents, the Hollanders, and the later settlers, the French and English. Suggestions were made also as to the location of these groups. It was recommended that all sculptures at or above the sixth story of the building be of granite, but that the two groups and the two seated figures below be of bronze. The sculptors, it was advised, should be required to supervise the cutting of the granite and the finishing of the bronze work.

It was recommended that an additional appropriation be made for interior sculpture in the main staircase hallway, to be divided as follows:

Two newel posts in bronze, six-foot figures.
Twelve portrait heads in bronze, alto, relief.
One corbel in marble.

The plan for the decoration of the hall was submitted at the request of the Municipal Art Commission, which was made on Jan. 27. A consistent scheme of ornamentation was suggested, the subjects recommended being classed as historical, semi-historical, and allegorical.

"It is found," says the association's letter, "that there are a certain number of lunettes in the entrance vestibule and corridors of the main building. It is recommended that these should be filled with mural decorations representing the trades of the city, as, for example, masons, carpenters, weavers, jewelers, workers of iron, stone, mosaic, &c., thus typifying at the entrance the men who have built the city."

For the panels in the main hall it was recommended that four be treated with historical subjects, seven with semi-historical subjects, and six with allegorical subjects. For the semi-historical panels, subjects pertaining to the purpose for which the building is created, it was suggested, could be appropriately used—the records of the courts, records of wills, finance, real estate, &c. For the allegorical panels, such subjects as finance, commerce, literature, and the like might be used. In the large lunettes at the end of the main hall, it was recommended that there be mural decorations with the subjects of New York of the past and New York of the present, the artists to be given the privilege of a symbolistical interpretation of these subjects.

The historical subjects suggested were as follows:

DUTCH PERIOD.

Discovery of North River by Hudson, 1609.
Purchase of Manhattan Island from the Indians by Peter Minuit, 1626.
Perils of the First Settlers—Indian massacre in 1643 and thereabouts.
New Amsterdam—A Dutch scene, such as the old fort and its surroundings, (pillory, gallows, windmill, &c.,) or the old Stadthuys and its environment, or ancient Broad Street when it was a canal filled with boats and lined with Dutch gabled houses.
Sports of the Dutch Colonists—Bowling on Bowling Green, 1700.

ENGLISH PERIOD.

Surrender of Fort Amsterdam to the English, 1664.
Freedom of the Press—The acquittal at Zenger, 1735.
Battle of Golden Hill, 1770, said to have been the first bloodshed of the Revolution.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

Reading Declaration of Independence in what is now City Hall Park, July 9, 1776.
Destruction of the statue of George III. in Bowling Green, 1776.
Battle of Brooklyn, 1776.
Execution of Hale, 1776.
Battle of Fort Washington, 1776.

AMERICAN PERIOD.

Evacuation of New York by the British, 1783.
Washington's farewell to his officers in Fraunce's Tavern, 1783.
Inauguration of Washington as first President, 1789.
Beginning of Steam Navigation—First trip of the Clermont, 1807.
War of 1812-15—Reception of bodies of Capt. Lawrence and Capt. Ludlow, 1813.
Opening of Erie Canal, 1825.
Invention of the electric telegraph, 1838, by S. F. B. Morse.
Beginning of steam locomotion.
Celebration of laying Atlantic cable, 1858.
The Civil War, 1861—Departure of Seventh Regiment.
Old Broadway—A view in front of St. Paul's Chapel in the omnibus days.
Progress in medicine.
Consolidation of Greater New York, 1898.
Spanish War, 1898—Return of the victorious fleet.

Other recommendations were that a better quality of mosaic should be used in treating the ceilings of the corridors, the other present specifications for the treatment being approved; that the domes of the main hall should be treated in decoration with a design of figure and ornament similar to the Galleries Galland in the Hotel de Ville, Paris; that the main panels surrounding the main hall be framed with an ornamental border designed by the same artist, so that the scheme of subjects as suggested may be consistently and properly framed; that the skylight of the main hall be treated with stained glass as in existing specifications, but that the glass used be of a quality appropriate for the general scheme adopted, and of such transparency as to insure sufficient light in the building.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE.

Dr. Joseph Krauskopf Accepts Director Generalship of Endowment Fund Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf arrived home to-day from Cincinnati and announced that he had accepted the Director Generalship of the Isaac M. Wise Endowment Fund Committee of the Hebrew Union College, which office was tendered him during a meeting of rabbis at Cincinnati.

The sum of $150,000 has been raised and New York City has pledged $100,000 as soon as the balance of the $500,000 has been secured.

The Oneida Society's Dinner.

Members of the Oneida Society in New York will hold their annual dinner on next Saturday night in the Hotel Savoy. Secretary Elihu Root of the War Department will be the guest of the evening, responding to the toast, "Honored Guests." Justice Charles H. Truax of the Supreme Court will preside at the dinner. Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court will speak on "The Land of the Onondagas," and Col. David B. Case, who has just returned from the Philippines, will speak on "How the Philippines Were Americanized." The other speakers will include Senator William Townsend on "The Country Versus the City"; ex-Superior Court Judge E. P. McConnell, formerly of Chicago, on "The Man from the West," and the Rev. Anthony H. Evans.

Irving National Bank Fully Secured.

It is not true, as would be inferred from published accounts, that the Irving National Bank of New York is a heavy creditor of James Radford of Yonkers, who is reported missing. Stern & Rushmore of 40 Wall Street, counsel for the institution, stated yesterday that but a little more than $5,000 is due the bank from Mr. Radford, and that this is fully secured by Government bonds and real estate. They deny that the bank has instituted any proceedings whatsoever against Mr. Radford. The Mc foreclosure suits filed at White Plains, which are said to be directly due to Mr. Radford's financial difficulties, were commenced by the Yonkers Savings Bank, and not by the Irving National Bank of New York, as stated.

Free Lenten Organ Recitals.

William C. Carl will begin the Lenten series of free organ recitals in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, to-morrow evening, assisted by Richard C. Kay, violinist. The recitals will be given on four successive Friday evenings, and are free to the public.

TEACHERS TO HEAR ORATORIO.

Frank Damrosch Arranges for a Special Rehearsal of Elgar's "The Dream of Gerontius."

Frank Damrosch, Director of Music of the Department of Education, has, on behalf of the Directors of the Oratorio Society of New York, invited the teachers of assembly music in the public schools of Manhattan and the Bronx to a special rehearsal of Edward Elgar's "The Dream of Gerontius," of which the text is Cardinal Newman's. The rehearsal is set for 8 P. M., March 24, at Carnegie Hall. Dr. Damrosch said yesterday that such opportunities to hear fine music inure to the benefit of instructors and their pupils. "I feel," he added, "that teachers who are to educate our children and cultivate their tastes should have opportunities to cultivate their tastes. They need inspiration to inspire."

The giving of the oratorio of "Elijah" in the Winter of 1901 at Carnegie Hall with the same aim, and Mr. Carnegie [illegible] the expenses some $2,000. The production of Elgar's oratorio will be at the [illegible] of the Oratorio Society, and this will [illegible] as there will be 400 persons on the stage, including three soloists, a semi-[illegible] of eighteen voices of the Musical Society, the full chorus of the Oratorio Society of 250 voices, eighty musicians, two harpists, and one organist. [illegible] 2,000 public school Principals and [illegible] will be present.

WOODBURY SPEAKS IN RUSSIAN.

Commissioner Astonishes a Meeting of Fish Peddlers Called to Hear of the New Bridge Market.

East side fishpeddlers, all in gala attire and many of them wearing the costumes of foreign countries, appeared in City Hall Park yesterday. They went to the Street Cleaning Headquarters to listen to Major Woodbury tell them about the plans made for the market under the arches of the new East River Bridge at Delancey Street.

When the meeting was called to order Commissioner Woodbury and Secretary Reynolds of the Mayor's office faced the throng. Abraham Boemisch said the peddlers would be ruined if they were driven off the streets. One man made an exclamation in Russian. To the astonishment of all Woodbury turned to the man and in the [illegible] tongue told him that in the [illegible] which he came, so city officials [illegible] them together to discuss [illegible] should be taken on an [illegible]. "[illegible] in your country and know [illegible] you are in this country and a [illegible] you should not transgress [illegible] are doing."

The Russian said in a halting way [illegible] to talk English—"my fa[illegible] can talk Russian better," [illegible] Woodbury.

One of the peddlers Commissioner [illegible] spoke to different [illegible] fluently, and in the course [illegible] he talked in three different [illegible].

One peddlers said he favored the [illegible] now if the venders did not [illegible] to have any speak with a [illegible] money from them, but if they [illegible] be independent business [illegible] comply with the laws and [illegible] cent to any police officer.

Commissioner Woodbury said after the [illegible] every effort would be made [illegible] facilities on city property for the [illegible] to business.

The [illegible] of the Commissioner explained [illegible] had learned Russian, and several [illegible] foreign languages while in the [illegible] Army.

RAILWAY BETWEEN CONTINENTS.

Representatives of Southern Republics Attend Promising Conference at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In accordance with [illegible] yesterday, the diplomatic representatives of every one of the South and Central American countries now in Washington assembled at the State Department to discuss the inter-continental railway project.

Acting Secretary Loomis presided over the meeting and introduced ex-Senator Henry G. [illegible], a member of the Pan-American Railway Committee. Mr. Davis is the most hopeful character in the [illegible] and brought forward the project of his willingness to [illegible] project in a financial sense at this [illegible] time.

The [illegible] by Charles M. Pepper, the [illegible] Commissioner, was indorsed [illegible] and Mr. Pepper being [illegible] that the representatives, [illegible] themselves to write immediately to the respective Governments recommending that they facilitate in every way Mr. Pepper's investigations.

ST. LOUIS [illegible] CONVENTIONS

Western City [illegible] Make Determined Effort to [illegible] Democratic and Republican.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Representative Bartholdt [illegible] told the President-to-day that [illegible] would endeavor to secure both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions for the next year.

"It will be [illegible] Fair year in St. Louis," said Dr. [illegible], "the greatest year in the history of the city, and we will be able to offer [illegible] attractions to the National Conventions [illegible] never before have been offered by [illegible]."

President Roosevelt, of course, is taking no part, and to [illegible] would he take any part in [illegible] for the holding of the Republican National Convention. Representative Bartholdt discussed with the President some of the arrangements for his visit to St. Louis at the time of the dedication of the exposition grounds on April 30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ENLARGED.

Aguilar Free Library and Library for the Blind [illegible]—Gifts of [illegible].

At the monthly [illegible] of the Trustees of the New York Public Library in the Astor Building yesterday afternoon, it was announced that the consolidation of the Aguilar Free Library with the New York Public Library had been completed. The four branches of the Aguilar Library are now parts of the New York Public Library system. Two of the [illegible] of the Aguilar Library, Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe, librarian, have been [illegible] Committee on Circulation.

It was announced [illegible] the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind, at 121 West Ninety-fifth street, has been consolidated with the [illegible].

Several important [illegible] announced, among them one [illegible] from Frederick Keppel. The [illegible] only signed proofs of etchings [illegible] in galleries. A gift was received [illegible] Mansfield of fifty-one etchings [illegible] completes the collections in the [illegible] Prints" of works by Charles Storer [illegible] Mr. Mansfield is President [illegible] the Grolier Club.

The Building Committee reported that the work on the new [illegible] Square had been delayed [illegible] by the slow delivery of marble from Vermont quarries on account of [illegible] strike.

Hearing on Riverside [illegible].

Borough President [illegible] called a meeting of the local [illegible] the Washington Heights district [illegible] at 12 o'clock, to take up the [illegible] of the extension of Riverside Drive [illegible] local board will give a public hearing [illegible] time in the Council Chamber [illegible] Hall. The proposed extension [illegible] from West One Hundred and Seventh Street to the Boulevard Lafayette [illegible] of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth [illegible].

Dinner of the [illegible] Club.

About 100 members [illegible] of the Sphinx Club, men and [illegible] participated in the fifty-fifth [illegible] examination at the Waldorf-Astoria last night and enjoyed the [illegible] artistic programme which followed. [illegible] The club is composed of [illegible] engaged in the advertising business, [illegible] upon this occasion were [illegible] read and responses were [illegible] other branches of the newspaper [illegible] and this was its annual ladies' night. [illegible] Charlotte Hemlup Van Cott, [illegible] other singers who contributed [illegible] pleasant hours. Marshal [illegible] Homer Davenport.

"DER WALD" AT THE OPERA

First Performance of Ethel M. Smyth's One-Act Music Drama.

A Disappointing Novelty Followed by a Brilliant Revival of "Il Trovatore."

The management of the Metropolitan Opera House has at last vouchsafed its patrons the one new opera that was promised at the beginning of the season. It was produced last evening in a "double bill" with "Il Trovatore," and is a one-act opera entitled "Der Wald," by Miss Ethel M. Smyth. She is an Englishwoman whose name had doubtless been quite unknown to the opera-going public before Mr. Grau mentioned it last December, except to such as may have recalled it in the reports of the musical doings of the last London season, when her opera was given twice at the Covent Garden Theatre as the season approached its end in July. It had been first heard in May at Berlin. It is Miss Smyth's second opera; her first, entitled "Fantasio," was performed at Carlsruhe in 1900, and she has also written a mass and some chamber music.

The audiences at the Metropolitan rately show much avidity for novelties, and when the novelty is one that has made so little stir in the musical world as Miss Smyth's one-act piece, there is hardly to be expected a great public outpouring of eager curiosity to see it. But "Il Trovatore" was given last evening after Miss Smyth's opera—"Il Trovatore," for the first time in two years and at a regular subscription night at that, with Mme. Nordica as Leonora, and it required no deep penetration to perceive that the strong attraction came after "Der Wald."

"Der Wald" is a "music drama," as the title page of the score informs us, and like the creators of some other music dramas, Miss Smyth has written her own libretto. It is in one act, with a prologue and epilogue joined to the main action without change of scene or lowering of curtain. The treatment is intended to be an allegorical or symbolic illustration of the transitory significance of human conflicts and passions in the tranquillity and everlasting calm of Nature. To express this Miss Smyth has unfolded a short and very simple story with all the familiar earmarks of a German folk tale. It is of medieval peasant life, brought into contact with the weird and unholy desires of a ruling Landgrave and his mistress.

The forest, in which this story is supposed with its wood nymphs and namadryads is the representative of the eternal forces of unconscious nature; the little tragedy that follows, of the human joys and sufferings that nature is indifferent to.

The curtain rises upon a glade in the primeval forest, and upon a dim vision of these spirits before an altar offering sacrifice to Pan, and chanting of the peace of their immortal life, the swift and sure passing of men's delights and pains, and their altar disappears, the unearthly light becomes daylight, and we see that in the forest glade is the home of a peasant, Peter, and his daughter Röschen. The village lads come to bid her farewell upon the eve of her marriage to a peddler, attracted upon them with a bear—an excellent trick that would have rejoiced the heart of Bruin—and a stock of small wares opportune for wedding presents. There is a lively dance, to which the greenwood, upon the stage, is such an irresistible temptation.

Merriment is turned to consternation at the sound in the distance of the hunting horn of Iolanthe, the Landgrave's mistress, and the throng disappears to avoid her evil eye. Soon after she arrives comes Heinrich, the woodcutter, Röschen's betrothed, who has been poaching and brings a rosebud for his sweetheart. Poaching means death, and the game is hidden in a well—not however before it had been seen by the accursed peddler. They sing of their love, and after an impassioned invocation to the forest Röschen leaves Heinrich, who thereupon found alone by Iolanthe. That wicked spirit is tired of her companions at Court, and, smitten by the handsome young woodcutter, wishes to attach him to her suite and to make him her lover. For an instant Heinrich hesitates, but the power of his true love prevails and he repels her advances. Heinrich is betrayed by the peddler. He is in Iolanthe's power, for she will desert the sweetheart and follow her, he shall be safe; if not the law shall take its course. Love triumphs and Heinrich prefers fidelity and death to infidelity and life, and the huntsmen, after a very lively tussle, do him to death. Röschen bids lifeless upon her lover's corpse. The daylight wanes, and the unearthly illumination reappears upon the stage, the elves come again into view, the symphony of dying away again of the evanescence of human things, and the curtain falls.

It is difficult to find much support in this story for Grimm's fairy tale. What it illustrates is not clear, and is not very fit for operatic treatment. The symbolic significance of it all makes no deep impression, and it is out of the question to take seriously these dancing peasants, these baleful lovers, these deadly wicked rulers and their deeds. And if the story itself is thus unimportant, what shall be said of the music? The case is one of vaulting ambition and a general incompetency to write anything beyond the most obvious commonplaces. It is quite lacking in dramatic expressiveness, in characteristic melodic ideas, in distinction of any kind. Miss Smyth has been most successful in striking the note of folk-song that is appropriate to a peasantry with which the opera is populated, and that is apparent in the earlier part of the work, in the opening chorus and in the dance. But thereafter the music falls into an inextricable tangle of dreariness, in the love scenes between Heinrich and Röschen it is entirely unconvincing, for there is neither passion nor tenderness; they join an invocation to the forest in an impressive strain, but it soon runs out into wandering nothingness; the long scenes between Heinrich and Iolanthe, with the interlude with Rudolf, is a series of interjected phrases that seem to have small relation to music at all. There is very little that is either grateful or effective for the solo singers.

Miss Smyth employs the orchestra with much assurance, giving it a continuous and uninterrupted part, and charging it with a large share of the dramatic expression. She has, however, nothing to do with leading motives or recurrent themes except for one or two phrases that appear occasionally, such as Iolanthe's hunting call. A similar plotting of the evil principle of the piece is found in certain harsh and bizarre passages. It is, on the whole, well scored, with not a little of rich coloring and skilful economies of instrumental effect.

The performance did everything for the work that could be done. Mr. Hertz conducted it with painstaking care and attention to all the composer's wishes. The cast comprised Mme. Gadski as Röschen, Mme. Reuss-Belce as Iolanthe, Mr. Anthes as Heinrich, Mr. Bispham as Rudolf, Mr. Blass as the peddler, Mr. Muhlmann as Peter—an admirable list of singers, who sang with the evidences of careful preparation and understanding. The chorus was well rehearsed, and the light effects, upon which the composer has laid much stress, were managed with success for a piece of careless bungling in the last changes to the scene of the wood nymphs. The work was hospitably received, and there were many recalls after the fall of the curtain, to answer to which Miss Smyth appeared with the artists and was laden with flowers, and even Mr. Hertz was persuaded to show himself more than once for a brief space. But the judicious could only grieve that the great resources of the great opera house were expended upon a work that so manifestly needs none, and that the close, for the present at least, of Mr. Grau's long and distinguished season should be such as it should be marked by a production of so little importance.

The performance of "Il Trovatore" was a brilliant one, and aroused much enthusiasm. The part of Leonora is one of Mme. Nordica's old sterling successes, and though she has long since risen to higher things she sings it still with superb effectiveness. Mr. de Marchi was said to be singing the part of Manrico for the first time, and did it creditably and with better voice than in the short lately Mr. Campanari was the Count di Luna, Mme. Journet the Azucena, Mme. Mantelli conducted with much spirit.

"DER WALD'S" AUDIENCE.

Many English Residents and Visitors in Audience—Friends Entertained at Supper.

The first performance in America of Miss Ethel M. Smyth's opera, "Der Wald," was attended last evening by one of the largest and most brilliant audiences which have been seen at the Metropolitan this season, except on the opening night last Fall. The feature of the audience was the predominance of the English element. English and American society people began to appear in the auditorium as early as 7:30 o'clock.

After the raising of the curtain on Miss Smyth's composition, the applause broke loose, and it continued for ten or fifteen minutes, surpassing even the most generous for which the opera patrons are distinguished. The artists and Miss Smyth were called out time and time again—seven times, to be exact—and they received flowers by the cartload.

During the intermission which preceded "Il Trovatore," Miss Smyth went to the foyer of the grand tier, where she was congratulated by her friends, among whom were counted the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert, Prince Del Drago, Prince Troubetskoi, Comte de Nimmes, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Goelet, John S. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D Millet, and others. Miss Smyth eagerly awaited their decisions and seemed much troubled because of the possible effect of a trivial blurring of the lights during the performance. She regarded it as her fault, as she acted as stage manager, although her modesty refused to let her put her name at the bottom of the bill as stage director as well as author at the top. In her own words, "I almost fainted when I saw the lights go wrong."

After the performance an informal supper was given at Sherry's by Miss Smyth and her sister, Mrs. Charles Hunter. Among the guests were:

British Ambassador and Lady Herbert,	Mr. and Mrs. Laffan,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet,	Mme. Gadski-Tauscher,
Col. E. Whitney,	Mr. Tauscher,
Prince del Drago,	Mme. Reuss-Belce,
Prince Troubetzkoi,	Georg Asthes,
Comte de Nimes,	David Bispham,
The Hon. Hugo Baring,	C. Henry Meltzer,
John S. Sargent,	A. Muhlmann,
Miss Bresse,	Robert Blass,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Millet,	Alfred Hertz,
Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler,	Mr. and Mrs. Manson,
Mr. Wilfred von Glehn,	Mrs. Westerveldt,
Dr. and Mrs. Kinnicut,	Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ermentt,
Charles Clive Bayley,	Mrs. Ogden Mills,
F. Pepoon,	The Misses Mills,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor,	Miss Eloise Breese,
Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Mott,	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Callender.

NOTES OF OPERA AND DRAMA.

Next week is being looked forward to with interest, since it marks the closing of the opera and the Grau management. During this season Mr. Grau will have presented thirty-two operas and given ninety-nine performances, twenty-seven of which were from Wagner and twenty-one from Verdi, with Gounod running next with nine performances. It is announced that this Sunday night, when Verdi's "Requiem" will be heard, will be the last concert of the season, save the Grau testimonial after the road tour of the company. "Der Wald" will be given again next Friday night.

***

George Tyler of Liebler & Co. said yesterday when told of the objection made by Mrs. Mary Bass, the original "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," to the dramatization of the book, that he was afraid she had spoken too late. He also said that he was afraid he would be unable to make up the cast from the residents of the cabbage patch, as Mrs. Bass suggested.

***

Amelia Bingham is rapidly arranging the programme for the Clara Morris benefit at the Broadway, April 14, when Mary Anderson may appear. She says that it promises to be one of the largest affairs of its kind, financially, that has been given in recent years. Many society folk from all over the country are sending Miss Bingham good-sized checks.

***

Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place will produce on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock Freitag's "Journalist," with his stock company, for the benefit of the pupils of the New York schools. Popular prices will be charged.

FUTURE OF THE VICTORIA.

Speculation as to Mr. Hammerstein's Attitude in the Theatrical War.

Just now, when the managers of various local theatres are drawing the lines sharply as syndicate and anti-syndicate houses, considerable curiosity is felt as to what Oscar Hammerstein will do with the Victoria Theatre.

Though the time for booking attractions for next season is almost past, Mr. Hammerstein refuses to divulge his plans. Liebler & Co., who hitherto have been taking considerable time there, have engaged none for next season, but have made arrangements to play in the Charles Frohman houses.

Some of the friends of Mr. Hammerstein say that he has joined his fortunes to those of David Belasco and therefore that the Victoria will be filled by one of Mr. Belasco's new plays.

Warships' Models for Circus.

Ten models of United States naval vessels, the work of Charles Dressler & Co., have been purchased for exhibition purposes by the Barnum & Bailey Circus. The models have been pronounced faithful reproductions by Rear Admiral Bowles, the plans for them having been furnished by the Navy Department. The vessels in the group are the Oregon, (stripped for action,) the New York, the Brooklyn, the Olympia, the Kearsarge, the monitor Puritan, the Dolphin, the Petrel, the torpedo boat Porter, and the ram Katahdin.

J. HOBART HERRICK DEAD.

Ex-President of the Produce Exchange Was Injured by a Fall at the Union League Club.

J. Hobart Herrick, head of the firm of J. H. Herrick & Co. of 22 Nassau Street and ex-President of the Produce Exchange, died in his home at 68 West Sixty-eighth Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon as the result of injuries received in falling from the stairway of the Union League Club the night previous. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Mr. Herrick had dined at the club on the occasion of a dinner in celebration of a billiard and pool tournament. After dinner he went to one of the card rooms in the second story for a game of bridge. While there he complained of feeling slightly ill, and asked a friend to take his seat. While leaving the room he was seen to reel, and before any one could reach him, he fell over the low balustrade of the stairway to the lower hall, a distance of thirty feet. He received the attention of physicians at the club, and later he was taken home. He was unconscious and suffering from a compound fracture of the skull and other injuries. He died without recovering consciousness.

Mr. Herrick was born in New York in 1833, the son of Jacob Burton Herrick, who moved to New York and entered the grain business in the twenties. After an education in the city schools and a collegiate course in New York University, he entered his father's concern in 1854, then under the name of J. B. Herrick & Son. The partnership was continued until the death of the elder Herrick in 1865. During the civil war the firm dealt largely in Government contracts.

After his father's death Mr. Herrick formed the firm of J. H. Herrick & Co., grain and produce brokers, and continued in that business until 1880, when he entered the Edison General Electric Company as Vice President. When the General Electric Company was formed, in 1892, Mr. Herrick went with that corporation, also as Vice President, but left it the following year, when the business was transferred to Schenectady, re-entering his old business in the concern of J. H. Herrick & Co. In that business connection he remained until his death.

Mr. Herrick was for years one of the prominent members of the Produce Exchange. Prior to his election as President he had been chosen time and time again a Manager of the Exchange, and he had served on its important committees. A Director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, he served also as one of the auditors. He was also a Director of the Croesus Gold Mining and Milling Company. He belonged to the Union League Club, the New York Whist Club, and the Century Association. A widow, who was Miss Amelia McKesson, the daughter of John McKesson, survives him, besides four daughters, Mrs. Clarence H. Wildes, Mrs. H. Montague Vickers, Miss Caroline McK. Herrick, and Miss Ethel Hull Herrick.

Ex-Speaker Henderson in Town.

Ex-Speaker D. B. Henderson of Iowa, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, said last night he was here on personal business and would not talk for publication on any public topics.

POPULAR-PRICED TRAGEDY

Murray Hill Company's Creditable Performance of "Virginius."

Shakespeare in Brooklyn—How Mansfield Was Anticipated—Arnold Daly's Cause for Joy.

Those persons who scout the idea that classic tragedy still has power to fill theatres might have had their ideas on the subject changed had they attended the Wednesday matinée of "Virginius" at the Murray Hill Theatre. That particular day is cited because the morning was gloomy, with intermittent rain—just the sort of weather to deter feminine patrons from venturing to the box office. And yet, before the first curtain arose on a street in Rome, a waving mass of headgear, furbelows, and feathers was in evidence from front row orchestra to last row balcony that indicated the presence of the largest possible sort of an assemblage of worshippers at the fount of poetic inspiration as provided by James Sheridan Knowles, aided and abetted by "Henry V. Donnelly's full stock company."

It is now a good many years since "Virginius" was pronounced by the erudite Mr. Hazlitt as the best acting tragedy out of Shakespeare on the modern English stage. Viewed at this late day, under conditions by no means the most inspiring, there still seems to be no strong reason to take violent exception to the famous commentator's statement. It is rather a cause for congratulation that the scenery at the Murray Hill is so raw as to reds, and yellows, and greens as to preclude praise on the score of "a lavish production." But it is likewise true that once the players begin to speak one loses sight of the back drop, of the colossal fowl painted above the butcher's stall; the insignificant army of super citizens and soldiers fades from view, and only the principal figures of the moving story engage the attention.

It is not so very long ago since some one took Clyde Fitch to task for his hurried output of plays, and another, who spoke in his defense, pointed out that Mr. Fitch could not work less rapidly, if he would, and that should he do so his work would in all probability be no better. The modern playwright's method is apparently a reflection of that of Knowles, who admitted that it had taken him only three months to complete "Virginius," but added: "It is a question whether it would have been less imperfect had I taken a year to compose it."

One can readily believe the statement as to the length of time occupied in the creation of this work; for its defects, notably lapses at times from a felicity of expression which elsewhere is its charm, make the fact obvious. But despite these defects "Virginius" is marked in many places by passages of poetic beauty; there is something big and strong in the character of the Roman father that must appeal to any one in whom the fount of sympathy has not been entirely dried up, and though the end is death and destruction, though the hoarse note of the raven croaks throughout, there is not the sickening sense upon leaving the theatre which is so often induced by the dilated studies of human weakness and frailty which later-day disciples of serious drama think necessary to serve to morbid palates.

The demands of the modern theatre, the training and the association of present-day actors, do not make for the breadth needed most for such a part as Virginius. Written originally with Macready in view and played by that actor to the satisfaction and acclaim of admirers of his time, the part in this country is identified in the minds of most persons with John McCullough, although it was previously played by the elder Edwin Forrest, and no doubt those who remember both actors in the rôle will be ready enough to argue as to their respective merits in it. Be that as it may, there are legions of playgoers of a younger generation who never saw either of those actors or Louis James's starring efforts in the same rôle later on. That a large majority of these same youthful playgoers are taking advantage of this opportunity to see the story of the fair Virginia enacted before their eyes is evident these afternoons and evenings at the Murray Hill.

Edwin Holt is a convincing Virginius. If he does not altogether realise the full possibilities of the part, neither may it be said that at any time does he offend. And it would be too little to dismiss his achievement with such noncommittal comment. He is dignified throughout, and in the camp and forum scenes his performance is far above what one has any right to expect in a theatre where the actor is compelled to play twice every day while rehearsing and studying a new rôle for the following week. Lauri Crews played Virginia in a tender-hearted, restrained way; she filled the eye pleasingly, and a steady improvement in her acting is notable. The Dentatus of Robert McWade, Jr., was in the main excellent; his reading is mellow, though occasionally there is a tendency to exaggerated utterance.

There are occasional flaws that might be remedied. As an example of one of those little things which a zealous stage manager ought to see, one may question why Claudius drags Virginia with her hand clasped in his so unfeelingly as if he were her lover. His hand might grasp her wrist, and the spirit of brutal force would be conveyed with emphasis which the present method does not even suggest. But that is a minor point. The main fact is that "Virginius," as presented on Murray Hill, is a big bargain at 25 cents.

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What cannot be accomplished when the conditions exist described by the poet as:

Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one.

Especially if the hearts beat in unison with artistic ideals cherished and longed-for.

Over in Brooklyn William Shakespeare, now once again a stranger in Manhattan, is being pushed to the fore by R. D. Maclean and Odette Tyler. Odette Tyler, by the way, is in private life Mrs. Maclean. When she gave up single blessedness she was transported to her right, apparently, to appear in the modern successes of up-to-date managers. And she is now enrolled under the banner of her husband, who for many years has been wedded to the classics.

The Macleans are playing "King John" this week—a work, by the way, in which Colley Cibber, as he modestly expressed it, "undertook to supply the deficiencies of Shakespeare."

Richard Mansfield, the last exponent of Shakespeare seen in Manhattan, has often been cited as an actor who lived his parts in his dressing room and the wings when not actually engaged on the scene. Many and awful were the stories that were told of his temper when he had accoutred himself for the rôle of Richard III. And in connection with the "King John" revival it may not be uninteresting to recall that in such devotion to his art Mr. Mansfield was a long way from being an innovator.

Sarah Siddons herself has related: "Whenever I was called upon to impersonate the character of Constance I never, from the beginning of the play to the end of my part of it, once suffered my dressing room door to be closed, in order that my attention might be constantly fixed on those distressing events, which, by this means, I could plainly hear going on upon the stage, the terrible effect of which progress was to be represented by me. Moreover, I never omitted to place myself, with Arthur in my hand, to hear the march when, upon the reconciliation of England with France, they enter the gates of Angiers to ratify the contract of marriage between the dauphin and Lady Blanche, because the sickening sounds of that march would cause the bitter tears of rage, disappointment, betrayed confidence, baffled ambition, and, above all, the agonising feelings of maternal affection to gush into my eyes."

Imagine a present-day actress going through that sort of thing for a two-hundred-night run or so. But—for the saving of emotional leading women's nerves, perhaps—William Shakespeare, in these times, does not compete with musical comedy as to such long tenancy of New York playhouses.

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The soul of Arnold Daly rejoices. A cloud has been lifted from his brow. Daly was last seen in New York in "The Bird in the Cage," in which he played the part of an exceedingly wicked young man. Previous to that he won some unenviable notoriety as the actor who in "Hearts Aflame" had each night to slap the leading woman's face violently. He did it with such zeal that Miss Dorothy Dorr was obliged to have several teeth extracted as a result. In fact, for quite a long period Daly has been forced to essay rôles which placed him before the public as a person with a villainous disposition, not to speak of a temper, and a tendency to things that are not considered gentlemanly in polite society. But while there's life there's hope. And this letter of the young actor to a friend in this city will tell its own story:

"The part I am to take in Miss De Wolfe's play 'Cynthia,' at the Madison Square Theatre next Monday night, is for a change. A decent fellow. It's so long since I've played anything but villains that I thought it might interest you to know I have reformed. He's called Teddy Hampton, and he's a nice young American and a really disinterested friend of Cynthia."

News of the Theatres.

At the nineteenth annual meeting of the Trustees of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, held on Tuesday at the office of Mr. Daniel Frohman, Daly's Theatre, the following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year: Franklin H. Sargent, President; Ernest P. Stephenson, Vice President and General Manager; Benjamin F. Roeder, Secretary and Treasurer, and Charles Henry Phelps and Daniel Frohman. It was decided, regarding the production of plays for next season, that more attention should be paid to the classic, Shakespearean, and literary drama, and to certain special productions of plays proposed by Mr. Frohman and by Mr. Belasco.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Even in Lent society has a busy day on Thursday. It is a favorite day for the meetings of sewing classes and for bridge and euchre. It seems impossible to keep track of the numerous bridge and euchre afternoon parties. There are women of fashion who have engagements each day for one of these, except on Good Friday, until the middle of April. Last evening the Whist Club had its regular meeting, and to-night the Thursday Evening Club will hold a séance at the residence of Mrs. Frederick Whitridge. Mrs. Whitridge is a daughter of the late Matthew Arnold. The Lenten meetings of the club are always very popular.

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Mrs. Charles A. Whittier and Mrs. Woodbury will give a large card party on Thursday evening, March 26, in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club. It will be followed by a seated supper.

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The old Wednesday Bridge Club of last Winter has greatly enlarged its membership list during the past Winter, and is still meeting on Wednesday afternoons. Another important large class is that called the Newport Class, organised at Newport last Summer by Mrs. Charles Berryman. As a rule, however, the bridge classes are small.

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Bruce Falconer and his sister, Miss Louise Falconer, are at Lakewood. They were in the South for some time.

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Miss Isabella Erhardt and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunt have sailed for Puerto Rico, where they will be the guests of Gov. Hunt.

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Miss Leary will give a dinner of twenty-four covers on Monday evening next for Mrs. Arthur Paget. She is booked to sail for England on Wednesday.

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Mrs. Richard Irvin and a large number of other fashionable women are getting up an entertainment for the benefit of the annex of the Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives at Liberty. It will take place in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, and M. Gilibert of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Mme. Gilibert and a number of other well-known artists will take part. The date has not been settled definitely, but it will be either Thursday or Friday.

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Mrs. George F. Shrady gave a luncheon on Tuesday afternoon at her residence, 8 East Sixty-sixth Street. Miss Leary and Mrs. Henry Plant were among her guests.

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Some of the amusing features of the Monroe Doctrine party Miss Constable and Howard Constable are to give next week will consist of processions of immigrants of different nationalities, dancing girls, Duchesses and Dukes, and tom-tom players.

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The Seamen's Benefit Society will hold its annual meeting on Thursday at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster. Miss Rosalie Loew and Benoni Lockwood will speak and tea will be served. Among those interested are the Misses de Peyster, Miss Catharine Leverich, and Mrs. Alfred Pell.

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Mrs. George Gould has returned to Lakewood from the South. Mr. Gould and his eldest son are traveling.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard have gone to the Hot Springs of Virginia for a month.

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After all, it seems that the house in Curzon Street, now being built by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, will not be ready for another year. The decorating and furnishing will not be begun until late next Autumn or after Christmas.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee are at Palm Beach, where they will remain for a few days longer.

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Mrs. Griswold Gray is at Cannes for the Winter. She will not visit America this year.

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Miss Margaret Elliot of Philadelphia gave a concert yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Ira Barrows, 26 East Fifty-fourth Street. One of the features of the entertainment was a recitation of Henri Murger's "La Ballade du Desespere" set to music for violin, voice, and piano by Bemberg. Mrs. Charles S. Whelen, who was Miss Mignonette Violett of New Orleans, recited the verses. Mrs. Whelen is an accomplished actress as well as a singer. She has directed for years all of the amateur theatricals at Bar Harbor. Miss Elliot sang also.

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Miss Delia Gurnee has invitations out for a large card party which will be given on Thursday next at her residence, 626 Fifth Avenue. The guests will number at least fifty.

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Miss Amy Townsend has been at the Waldorf-Astoria for some weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hamlin and Mrs. Townsend Sawles of Buffalo are at the hotel. The Hamlins had a cottage last Summer at Newport.

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Miss Louise Ward McAllister returned from her visit to Washington several days ago. Mrs. Frederick Bell is in Washington. Later she will sail for England, where she has taken a house for the season. Her rare old furniture has been shipped to England for use in her Bruton Street house.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Countess Marguerite Cassini entertained to-day at a small tea at the Russian embassy complimentary to Mme. Alexander Pavlow, wife of the Russian Minister to Korea, whose marriage was a recent social event. Receiving with the hostess and her friend was Miss Alice Roosevelt. M. Pavlow and his bride leave March 24 for San Francisco, and sail for Korea April 4. M. and Mme. Gabriel des Planques, the parents of Mme. Pavlow, sail for Paris March 24.

Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw leave Washington Thursday and make a trip South, stopping at New Orleans for a day or so and then going on to Texas, where the Secretary has an interest in ricelands. They will spend some time at Palm Beach, Fla.

Gen. and Mrs. Draper entertained a dinner party this evening which included the Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches, the Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey, the Danish Minister, Senator Kean, Major Charles McCawley, Count Gherardesca, and Signor Montagna of the Italian embassy.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 11.—Mrs. Burke-Roche of New York has arrived to inspect Elm Court, her villa on Bellevue Avenue.

John H. Kanzadain of New York has paid $11,400 for the Coggeshall estate, on Kay Street.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson of New York is expected here to-morrow to meet her daughter, Miss Cathleen Neilson, the fiancée of Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who is visiting Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Merwin—Parsons.

The marriage of Mrs. Antoinette De Forest Parsons to Timothy Dwight Merwin of Englewood, N. J., was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 82 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, the residence of the bride's father, the Rev. Edward P. Ingersoll, D. D., Secretary of the American Bible Society. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Ingersoll, who was assisted by the Rev. S. Parke Cadman, D. D., pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn.

Mr. Merwin is a member of the law firm of Boardman, Platt & Soley, 35 Wall Street. Mrs. Parsons studied art for three years in Paris schools. Her proficiency in painting has secured her admission to the Paris Salon, where her picture of 1900 received "honorable mention." The picture is owned by the Boston Art Club.

The bride wore a gown of pale gray crêpe de chine, lace trimmed. A feature of the occasion was the appearance in the bridal party of Miss Antoinette Fuller of Cleveland, Ohio, niece of the bride, as maid of honor, dressed in pink and white. Another niece, Marion Fuller, and Margaret Merwin, daughter of the bridegroom, similarly dressed, acted as flower girls. The floral decorations were of roses and carnations in pink and white, relieved by festoons of smilax and by palms.

Louis Lord Quereau of Brooklyn was best man, and Frank H. Parsons and John Clark Smith, also of Brooklyn, were the ushers. Only relatives and intimate friends were present. After May 1 Mr. and Mrs. Merwin will reside in the Lowell, Morningside Heights.

Foster—Tuttle.

BOSTON, March 11.—Miss Effie Estelle Tuttle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Tuttle, was married to-night to Reuben Carll Foster of Baltimore. Mr. Tuttle is President of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The bridegroom's father, Reuben Foster, is President of the Chesapeake Bay Steamship Company.

The marriage ceremony was performed at the new Old South Church by the Rev. George A. Gordon, and it was witnessed by a distinguished gathering from Boston, Baltimore, and other cities. Miss Tuttle's sister, Mrs. George W. Miller, wife of Dr. Miller of Dayton, Ohio, attended the bride as matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Saxton of Boston and Miss Emma Frye White of Lewiston, Me., granddaughter of Senator Frye. The best man was Edmunds Foster of Baltimore, a brother of the bridegroom.

The bride's costume was of white liberty satin with chiffon. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The ushers were Frederick Foster and Clinton Slagle of Baltimore and Henry Field, Robert Burgess, Harlan Kelsey, and John H. Merrill of Boston.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's father, 316 Commonwealth Avenue. The floral decorations at both church and house were very beautiful.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster will reside in Baltimore, where Mr. Foster is engaged with his brother, Arthur Foster, in the practice of law.

IN THE SHOPS.

Realistic Easter cards have little downy chickens in shells, little ducks without shells, and fussy rabbits in different sizes. The cards upon which they are standing have appropriate Easter verses.

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The half-made gowns of muslins, lawns, and other pretty, thin materials, trimmed with muslin and lace, are made up this year over fine lawn linings or drop skirts in place of the thin white lining silks which have been used in previous years. There is advantage in this, for the lawn is more durable and the gowns can be tubbed. These gowns come with the skirts made and with the insertions of lace set in, each gown being different and all much more satisfactory than any of the pattern gowns. With the skirts come the materials, trimmings, and linings for the bodice, which is made at home to match the skirt. These pretty frocks are to be had at different prices—$25, $35, $40, according to materials and elaborateness of design. One gown of pale green grass, with embroidered effect in a café au lait shade, is trimmed with insertions of lace, which contrast delightfully with the green.

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For a figure improver one of the most effective and comfortable things is a ruffled piece, made of a number of tiny ruffles of silk, to be put on at the top of the corset. It fills out the gown with a graduated fullness that is satisfactory. They are not inexpensive, these ruffled pieces, costing $3, $4, and $5, according to size.

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Long, narrow, square-cornered cushions, which are so much worn with the new straight-front corsets, do not reflect upon the natural figure. When one of the new corsets is put on and pulled well down in front by the hosiery, the front, which is naturally low, is lower still. The full part of the figure is above the corset and the cushion gives a satisfactory roundness to the long line which is supposed to make for style in the front of the up-to-date woman's bodice.

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A pretty, rough straw hat of green has lines of brown straw here and there through it, and it is finished with a big brown chou at one side.

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A low-crowned wide-rimmed hat of satin straw in delicate color has the centre of the rim formed by a line of fine lace, with a broad band of straw cut out below it. The entire crown of the hat is then covered with a straggling mass of small flowers, light in tone, in shades contrasting as a rule with the color of the hat. On a pale blue hat, for instance, the crown is covered with tiny pink roses.

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An effective hat is in a deep yellow and black straw and it is draped around the rim with a wide edge of yellow net that has a design of black and white. It is caught at intervals around the hat by tea roses and green leaves.

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Oriental effects in trimmings are produced by combinations of deep, strong colors on a canvas foundation. Some of these trimmings are in the forms of medallions in odd shapes.

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A charming trimming is formed of embroidered scrolls in red, green, and lavender, combined with a pale tan.

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Gold thread is used in many of the trimmings of Oriental effect, and the popular strawberry is to be found in silk embroidery upon a white silk foundation, with a narrow edge of gold on either side. There is another pattern which has the effect of blackberries, but they are of a dull purplish color.

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A pattern of heavy cream lace comes in the form of a lace flounce or broad band for the lower edge of a dress skirt, with panels of the lace tapering up to just below the waist line of the skirt. The lace is made in one piece. It is effective when made up in pongee gowns. A blue linen gown in which this heavy cream lace is used is particularly attractive.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rev. Dr. Hermon G. Batterson.

The Rev. Dr. Hermon Griswold Batterson of the Protestant Episcopal Church, author of several religious works and song books died early Monday morning in his home, at 136 West Seventy-third Street, at the age of seventy-six years. His birthplace was Marbledale, Conn. He was appointed rector in San Antonio, Texas, in 1860, and he remained there a year. His next charge was in Wabasha, Minn., where he remained until 1866. In that year he went to Philadelphia, and was rector of St. Clement's until 1870, and of the Church of the Annunciation after 1880 until November, 1891, when he accepted a call to the Church of the Redeemer in this city. He remained there but a short time, and retired from active service.

He was the author of the Missionary Tune-Book, the Churchman's Hymn Book, "Christmas Carols and Other Verses," and "The Pathway of Faith." His last and most important work, "The American Episcopate," sold very largely, and was regarded as authoritative.

Obituary Notes.

WINFIELD DAVIDSON WALKLEY, only son of Alderman W. R. Walkley, died at noon yesterday in his home, at 91 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. He was Vice President of the H. D. Smith Company, hardware manufacturers.

The Rev. CHARLES W. POTTER, formerly of Detroit, but for the past six years at the head of the Adams Street Mission in Toledo, Ohio, and one of the best-known charitable workers in that city, died yesterday from cancer of the stomach.

JOEL T. WILDMAN, a Paymaster in the United States Navy during the civil war, died at his home at Guilford, Conn., yesterday, aged sixty-two. He was a graduate of Yale University and had recently been Postmaster of Guilford.

DAVID YOUNG JOHNS died on Monday in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry F. Aldworth, on Thirteenth Street, Whitestone. He was in the ninety-fourth year of his age. For many years he conducted a stock farm near the Oakland golf links, and later owned a livery stable in Flushing.

The Rev. Dr. A. M. COLLINS, a prominent clergyman of Shelbyville, Ill., is dead, aged fifty-nine years. He was well known as an orator, a mathematician, and the writer of many books and pamphlets. In the course of his life he had ministerial charges in Auburn, N. Y.; Corry, Penn.; Buchanan, Mich., and Grand Rapids, Mich.

IGNAZIO ALLEGRETTI, a well-known chocolate manufacturer, is dead at Lake Beulah, Wis. He was eighty years of age, and was a native of Italy. He had not been in good health for a year, and last Autumn his doctors advised him to remove from Chicago to his Summer home in Wisconsin. Several days ago he contracted a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia.

PATRICK C. MURRAY, one of the old-time Fourth Ward Warders, died suddenly on Tuesday evening in his residence, 416 Lexington Avenue. In his younger days he was an active member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and he became Foreman of Pearl Hose, No. 28. He had been in the wholesale liquor business at 93 New Chambers Street since 1841. His widow and one son survive him.

Ex-State Senator THOMAS HUNTER died last night at Sterling, N. Y., aged seventy years. He was one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in that section of the State and was largely interested in banking and manufacturing enterprises. He served as Assemblyman from 1861 to 1863 and was State Senator from 1890 to 1895. He was prominent in Grand Army circles.

WILLIAM H. DOBB, an ex-member of Orange (N. J.) Common Council, who was a candidate for President of the Council against John Seymour, the Democratic nominee at the city election last Fall, died yesterday morning in his residence, at 92 Centre Street. He had been ill for a week. For many years he was a manufacturer of paper boxes. He was born in Wateseing Plain, 1828, and was a veteran of the civil war. A widow and one daughter, Mrs. Wardley Hunt of Orange, survive him.

Col. JOSEPH J. WHALEN, ex-United States Consul at Prescott, Canada, died at his home in Massena, N. Y., on Tuesday. He had been suffering from heart disease for a year. Col. Whalen was born in Louisville, N. Y., sixty-four years ago. He was reared upon a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits during most of his life. He was a stanch Democrat and was prominent in politics in St. Lawrence County for many years. He attended many State Conventions as a delegate. During President Cleveland's second term he served as Consul at Prescott.

THOMAS C. NEWMAN died from old age in San Francisco on Tuesday, aged seventy years. He was editor of The Millennial Harbinger of Seneca Falls, N. Y., from 1854 to 1858. He founded the first daily newspaper of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1870, and was publisher of

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
LAST TWO WEEKS OF GRAND OPERA.
TO-MORROW EVE. at 8—LE PROPHETE. Schumann-Heink, Marilly; Alvarez, Sal. de Reszke, Journet; Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., March 14, at 2—ERO E LEANDRO. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Marchesi, Ed. de Reszke, Putnam. Conducted by the composer, Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., March 14, at 8—At 7:30, Prices \$3. Double Bill—LA FILLE DU REGIMENT (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich, Van Cauteren; Saltamo, Gilbert, Conductor, Flon. Followed by FAGLIACCI. Scheff; Dani, Campanari, Constantino, Flon.
Mon. Eve., March 16, at 8:30—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, when VERDI'S
REQUIEM MASS
will be performed. Soloists: Nordica, Schumann-Heink; Saltamo, Journet. Opera Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Eve., March 16, at 7:45—Double Bill—DON PASQUALE. Sembrich; Dani, Scotti, Gilibert, Orchestra, Flon. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Gadski, Homer; De Marchi, Campanari; Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Eve., March 18, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; Kaschmann, Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Friday Eve., March 20, at 8—Double Bill—LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. Sembrich, Van Cauteren; Gilibert, Conductor, Flon; Followed by DER WALD. Gadski, Reuss-Belce; Anthes, Bispham, Phan. Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

ACTORS' HOME BENEFIT
TO-DAY. Doors open 12:30. ADMISSION \$1.00.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
of New York.
1902—Sixty-first Season—1903.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor.
FRIDAY, March 13th, at 8:15 P.M.
SATURDAY, March 14th, at 2:15 P.M.
SOLOIST
MME. ROGER-MICLOS, PIANIST.
PROGRAM:
Symphony No. 4, F minor.....Tschaikowsky
Concerto for Piano No. 2, G minor.....Saint-Saens
Three Movements from Dramatic Symphony, ROMEO AND JULIET.....BERLIOZ
Love Scene. Scherzo "Queen Mab." Grand Fete at the House of Capulet.
Tickets can be had at CARNEGIE HALL Box Office daily during the week of the Concert from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also at TYSON'S, BULLMANN'S, and at DITSON'S.
Seats, 75 cts. to \$2. Boxes, \$12 and \$15.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Thursday Eve., Mar. 19, at 8:15.
PROGRAMME:
GEORGE ENESCO—RUMANIAN Overture "Liebesfruhling" (first time:)
SAINT-SAENS. Concerto for Pianoforte, No. 2, in G minor, op. 22. CHARPENTIER. Orchestral Suite. "Impressions of Italy." Soloist:
Mme. Szumowska
Saturday aft., March 21, at 2:30.
PROGRAMME:
TSCHAIKOWSKY. Overture Fantasy. "Romeo and Juliet."
RICHARD STRAUSS. Concerto for Violin in D minor, op. 61. Schubert. Symphony in C major, No. 9. Soloist:
Mr. Hugo Heermann
Seats, \$1.50 to 75c. on sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel) and Ditson's, at regular prices.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
LAST WEEK! LAST 4 TIMES!!
John C. Fisher's Gorgeous Production, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
*** TUESDAY, MARCH 17, HENRY W. SAVAGE will present
PRINCE of PILSEN
by Pixley & Luders, authors of "KING DODO."
Seat Sale opens this morning at 9.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Tel. 702—38. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
LAST 11 PERFORMANCES OF
DE WOLF HOPPER
IN MR. PICKWICK.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6-020-38. Mats. Wednesday and Sat. at 2:15. Evs. at 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
350TH TIME, MARCH 23—SOUVENIRS.

PRINCESS THEATRE, B'way & 29 St. Mat. To-day and Saturday, 2:30. Evs., 8:30.
SECOND MONTH.
FRIDAY NIGHT SOUTHERN NIGHT.
AMELIA BINGHAM
CLYDE FITCH'S Greatest Success.
THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON.
THURS., MCH. 26TH, BOTH TIME SOUVENIRS

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
CHOIR OF 250 ARTISTS.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Second Concert, To-Night, at 8:30
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Works by LEO, CHERUBINI, BRAHMS, CORNELIUS, FRANZ, and BERLIOZ.
Tickets on sale at offices of Musical Art Society, 862 Fifth Ave., and at Box Office.

Manhattan B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
JAMES K. HACKETT, Proprietor.
THE BISHOP'S MOVE.
"Brilliant wit—a work of art."—World.
"Clean and wholesome."—Evening Sun.
"A success of distinction—a comedy of wit."—Brooklyn Eagle.
W. H. THOMPSON as THE BISHOP.
"An artistic delight."—Evening Sun.
"A delightful bishop."—Herald.

ALL STAR Vaudeville is the secret of the success of the Daily Matinees at New York's Only Vaudeville Theatre. For Instead, this week it is HOW HE KNOWLES, the funniest man on the stage; LEROY-TALMADGE CO., the World's Monarchs of Magic; ERRETTO FAMILY, Wonderful Gymnasts, others. All star acts. 59th & Broadway. Daily Mat. 2:15. CIRCLE Mat. Prices. Evenings, 2:15.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
"Others Follow."—The Sultan "Leader."—Sun.
Last month. Henry W. Savage presents
OLGA NETHERSOLE'S Witty Musical Success.
SULTAN OF SULU

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
HOCKEY MATCH.
Yale vs. Harvard. (Graduates.)
Saturday, March 14th, 8:15 P. M.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 2 WEEKS
FLORODORA.
Prices \$5.00, 75, \$1. Last Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. Tel. 6234—18.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
London Belles Burlesquers
Sun. Night—Grand Concert—25c. 50c.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE 45th St. Professional Mat. To-day.
Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:30. Geo. Fawcett Rowe presents Mary Shaw in "GHOSTS."

BELASCO THEATRE 44th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING BLANCHE BATES in OF THE GUILD.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
MARIE CAHILL in NANCY BROWN.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St. 2d Ave. and 58th St. Mats. Daily. Reg. 10c. 25c. 50c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Matinee Every Day. Evs. 8:15—Full Orchestra.

14th St. Theatre. nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THIS WEEK McFadden's ROW OF Flats

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
—VIRGINIUS—

H&S Harris & Seamon's. W. 125th St. Kinodrome & Lewis, Cowen & Co. Daily. Doors 1. Matinee, 25c. Eves.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. Musical Doc is OUTA. the Wizard to-night at 9

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:15. Farocsy Operetta Co. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. Rheinhardt's Operetta, "Duchesse Musette."

3D AVE. Mat. To-day. The Eleventh Hour. Next Week—"In Convict Stripes."

WEST END LEWIS MORRISON in "FAUST."

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
A Great Success.—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY,
which includes
Charles Richman & Margaret Anglin,
IN ITS GREATEST TRIUMPH,
Robert Marshall's Greatest Play,
THE UNFORESEEN
"Greater beyond all doubt."—Tribune.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinees, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"Success for star and author."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Play,
MICE AND MEN.
"Annie Russell and 'Mice and Men' made an undeniable hit."—Sun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
Evenings, 8:25. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
100th Time March 23—Souvenirs
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
With CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"A Popular Success."—Sun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

GARDEN THEATRE. Madison Av. and 27th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
SOTHERN
Management Daniel Frohman.
EVERY EVENING & Matinée Saturday, 2.
LAST TWO WEEKS IN
IF I WERE KING.
MONDAY, MARCH 23—LAST WEEK OF MR. SOTHERN, when he will appear for SIX NIGHTS and SATURDAY MATINEE as HAMLET.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St.
Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Sat., 2:15.
A GEM OF BEAUTY, MELODY AND RATTLING FUN.
JAMES T. POWERS
IN LEDERER'S New Musical Comedy Production, THE
JEWEL OF ASIA
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 2 NIGHTS AT 5:15.
LAST MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY.
Kirke La Shelle's Production of Augustus Thomas's Marvelous Comedy Success,
THE
Earl of Pawtucket
With Elizabeth Tyree and Lawrance D'Orsay.
NEXT MONDAY,
(Seats ready To-day, 9 A. M.)
ELSIE de WOLFE
in Hubert Henry Davies' Comedy,
CYNTHIA.

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th St. 8 P. M. sharp. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2. Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production
MR. BLUE BEARD. 8th Week.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL BURLESQUE
TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and burlesque—THE BIG LITTLE PRINCESS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. at 6:15. MATINEES Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
The Merry Musical Play,
THE RICH JEROME BILLIONAIRE SYKES
MON., MARCH 23D...100TH NIGHT. SOUVENIRS

DALY'S.....To-day & Fri. at 3.
BURTON HOLMES

TO-DAY & Friday, Mar. 12 & 13, DENMARK; Mar. 19 & 20, Sweden; Mar. 26 & 27, Norway; April 2 & 3, Norway, (Midnight Sun.) 8 P. M.

MAJESTIC, B'way & 59 St. GRAND CIRCLE. Evs., 8. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
WIZARD OF OZ Evs. & Sat. Mat. BEST SEATS, \$1.50

NEW YORK. B'way, 45, Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
Williams & Walker IN DAHOMEY 10c., 25c., 50c. \$1.00

AMERICAN 42D St. & 8TH AVE.
DANGERS OF PARIS
Mat. Daily. Ent'd Mon., 25c. TED MARKS' Big Concert Sunday Night.

VICTORIA. Wed. & Sat. Mc. Wed. Mt. pr. 50c.-\$1.50
Blanche WALSH in RESURRECTION

NEW STAR Lex. Av. 107 St. Matinée Saturday. THE MAN WHO DARED. Next Week—Joe Welch, The Peddler.

Gilbert Kelcey—Effie Shannon. GRAND—SHERLOCK HOLMES Fair Wedding.

HARLEM Op. House. VIOLA ALLEN Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. The Eternal City. Next Week—VIRGINIA HARNED in IRIS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN TO-DAY. ACTS 2d PRICES 15c. 25c. and 50c.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Heiner, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.: I. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Newman & Levinson, San Francisco, Cal.; W. Newman, dry goods; 921 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Flint, N. Northampton, Mass.: carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.: A. C. McGwin, shoes; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.: H. R. Sachs, shoes; F. J. Monoghan, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Barlington.
Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.: Miss E. Galvin, dry goods; Miss Sullivan, fancy goods; Victoria Hotel.
Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.: I. Rothschild, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Rothschild Brothers, Baltimore, Md.: W. A. Applewaite, buyer and undertaker; W. Boucher, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Vetsburg, A., Company, Savannah, Ga.: A. Vetsburg, notions and furnishing goods; 208 Church Street; Hoffman House.
Frear, William H. & Co., Troy, N. Y.: C. N. Seymour, gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.: D. Sirkett, wash goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Quackenbush, G. V. S. & Co., Troy, N. Y.: W. W. Loomis, ladies and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.: J. Kudner, cloaks and suits; 37 White Street.
Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.: F. F. Reeves, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Towle, Wheeler & Mather Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.: J. Motter, domestics; 347 Beaumont, dress goods; 320 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.: L. Goldenberg, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.: J. Beach, cloaks and suits; 85 Worster Street; Hotel Savoy.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.: S. F. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome Street.
Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.: J. H. Short, dress goods, furs, cloaks and suits; 70 Leonard Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.: J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; H. Cooperthwaite, school stationery and pocket cutlery; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Albert.
Smith, D. W., Newport, N. Y.: Belle Thomas, milliners; 14 Washington Place.
Torbert, E., Lonaconing, Md., millinery; 822 Union Street, Brooklyn.
Smith, Mrs. D. W., Newport, N. Y., millinery; 14 Washington Place.
Welsh, Mrs. L., Sydney, N. Y., millinery; Mrs. L. W. Cates, millinery; Morton House.
Wells, W. W. & Son, Clinton, N. Y.; W. W. Wells, men's furnishings.
Howe, Mrs. Mary, Morris, N. Y., millinery; Miss Ida Pasco, millinery; 143 West Fourteenth Street.
Foley, John R., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; John B. Foley, hardware; Broadway Central Hotel.
Burns, A. T., Carthage, N. Y., millinery; 30 West Eleventh Street.
Bester, M., Cincinnati, Ohio, shoes; 104 East Fifteenth Street.
Hard, Mrs. L. W., Oneida, N. Y.; millinery and fancy goods; 1,220 Franklin Avenue, Bronx.
Miss W. A. Palmer, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Woodbury, Mrs. S. S., Bradford, Penn.; millinery; Lulu Woodbury, millinery; Mary Reynolds, millinery; 74 Washington Place.
Auburnsky, A., St. Mary's, Kan.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Robertson, W. P., Jackson, Tenn.; dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Williams, R., Indianapolis, Ind.; millinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Packerell, Sarah E., Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Mrs. Agnes B. Chambers, millinery.
Packerell, Sarah E., Ogdensburg, N. Y., millinery.
Miller, Miss H., Binghamton, N. Y., millinery; 163 East Twelfth Street.
Mikks, H., Binghamton, N. Y.; Katharine O'Connor, millinery; 113 East Twelfth Street.
Hilbert, C. M., Orwell, Penn., millinery; Genevieve Crowley, millinery; Carrie Scott, millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; Gilbert Walker, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Stifel, George S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; George H. B. Schmidt, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Lewis, W. W., Du Bois, Penn., dry goods; Dorothy Lewis, millinery; Occidental Hotel.
Felker, Ines E., St. Louis, Mo., dry goods.
Jarvis & Baker, Warren, Penn.; H. W. Baker, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Stevens, R. L. & A., Auburn, N. Y.; H. L. Stevens, cloaks and suits; Mrs. H. B. Fleghan, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
White, J. H., & Co., Schenactady, N. Y.; John H. Smith, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Bell Brothers, Owen, N. Y.; G. F. Bell, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.
Bell Brothers, Salamanca, N. Y.; B. J. Stackhouse, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; Mrs. J. B. Colburn, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Weiler, Mrs. B., Bolivar, N. Y.; millinery; 637 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.
Rause, J. J., Dansville, N. Y.; millinery.
Miller, ——, Old City, Penn.; millinery; 36 West Eleventh Street.
Parker, T. W., Dubuque, Iowa; furnishings.
Shanahan Cloak Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. S. Shanahan, cloaks; Victoria Hotel.
Noyes Brothers & Cutler, St. Paul, Minn.; D. A. Mathews, wholesale druggists; Victoria Hotel.
Samuelson, Charles, & Sons, West Point, Miss.; B. B. Samuelson, general merchandise; 462 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.
Ferris, John G., Johnstown, N. Y.; hardware; Herald Square Hotel.
Sharer, J. Fulton, N. Y.; hardware; Herald Square Hotel.
Keating, Utica, N. Y.; F. B. Keating, ladies' tailor; Miss F. B. Keating, ladies' tailor; 17 West Twenty-fourth Street.
Northrup, Miss M., Canastota, N. Y.; millinery; 820 President Street, Brooklyn.
Stewart & Bergen Company, Fort Plain, N. Y.; J. T. Stewart, hardware; Astor House.
Allen, F. E., & Son, Auburn, N. Y.; K. W. Collins.
Converse & Co., Salem, Ohio; L. S. Converse, dry goods.
Wilkinson, Russell & Co., Pilot Point, Texas; H. M. Russell, dry goods.
Neuth, M. J., Ilion, N. Y.; hardware.
Addelman Dry Goods Company, Maryville, Mo.; C. J. Addelman, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hoy & Co., Wellsville, N. Y.; W. J. Hoy, hardware; 20 West Twenty-sixth Street.
Smith, Mrs. B., Williamsport, Penn., millinery; 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.
Strauss, S. A., Chicago, Ill., jewelry.
O'Connor, J. J., Chicago, Ill., novelties.
Doak, D. C., Pittsburg, Penn., dressmaker.
Katz, M. & Y., Pittsburg, Penn., Mrs. Katz, department store; 1,091 Lexington Avenue.
Hoffman, M., & Brother, Scotland Neck, N. C.; M. Hoffman, general merchandise; 320 Manhattan Avenue.
Phillips & Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. L. A. Phillips, dressmaking; 129 West Eightieth Street.
Joseph, William B., Hudson, N. Y., jewelry; 2 East Eightieth Street.
Alborn, Herrick & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. B. Alborn, notions; Hotel Albert.
Austin, Millinery Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Miss Anna Austin, millinery; Miss H. Austin, 20 East Ninth Street.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. O. Malley, department store; Miss E. A. King, department store; Wolcott-Astoria Hotel.
Alderman Dry Goods Company, Maryville, Mo.; C. W. Yahle, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Whitney, Bertha M., New Haven, N. Y.; millinery; Cora Harris, millinery; 529 West Twenty-fifth Street.
Kirkpatrick, Minnie L., Lexington, Ky.; dressmaking; 370 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—G. L. W. Stevens, Richmond; J. N. Beckley, Rochester; H. C. Norman, British Embassy, Washington.
HOLLAND—S. T. Crapo, Detroit; W. H. Powers, Washington; Jules Modell, Paris; Herbert M. Sears, Boston; Howell C. Rees, Paris.
IMPERIAL—Capt. L. A. Cotten, United States Navy.
CAMBRIDGE—Dr. S. H. Parks, Quebec.
GRAND—Capt. G. W. Van Duser, United States Army.
FIFTH AVENUE—W. B. Stevenson, Indianapolis; J. D. Whelpley, Washington.
HOFFMAN—J. Edward Boesch, Shanghai; W. C. Shaw, Macon.
NAVARRE—Capt. Gustav Reimer, German Army; Capt. J. M. Jenkins, United States Army.
EMPIRE—J. S. Tingle, Fort Worth, Texas; V. C. Aben, Chattanooga.

Gallant Brothers' Assets Not Concealed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—Oscar Keen, Special Master in the case of Ernest R. Kruse, trustee, against the bankrupt firm of Gallant Brothers, silk manufacturers, of Paterson, has filed in the United States District Court an answer favorable to the bankrupts. It was alleged that the bankrupts had not delivered to the trustee all of their assets. In his report the Master said: "There is nothing in the evidence to show that there is any property or money which the bankrupts have concealed."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Midnture Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
Sun rises,	6:18	Sun sets,	6:04
Moon sets,	5:31		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook,	6:30	Gov. Isl'd,	6:57
H. Gate,	8:59		
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook,	7:00	Gov. Isl'd,	7:30
H. Gate,	9:22		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (THURSDAY.) MARCH 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Apache, Charleston		
Jacksonville	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Dominic, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Havana, Vera Cruz		
Princessa Victoria Luise, Naples and Genoa		11:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tucatan, Havana and Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	12:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

Arabistan, Argentine	11:00 A. M.	
Bolivia, Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, Rio Janeiro		12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico		12:00 M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Bellaggio, Barbados and Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	
British Empire, Antwerp		
Cuamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Scotland via Glasgow	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Belgium via Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lahn, Naples	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		6:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		6:00 A. M.
Paulista, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*0:30 A. M.	

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

Sicilia, Naples and Alexandria		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 8:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Registering mail closes here Mondays at (11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (registering mail closes here Tuesdays at (11:30 P. M.) Mails for the Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Florida, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
(Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shawmut. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 17 and up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with the Tahiti extra mails, closing at 8:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. (specially addressed only.)

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australian mail is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and the Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Mails for the Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid, at the foreign rates. Mails for Hawaii are forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to sort of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Feb. 10; Shanghai, Feb. 12; Yokohama, Feb. 21, and Honolulu, March 2, reached San Francisco per steamer Coptic and were dispatched east at 6 P. M. March 9. Due in New York on the morning of Saturday, March 14.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (THURSDAY.) MARCH 12.

Adria, Gibraltar, Feb. 23.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Feb. 28.
El Monte, Galveston, March 6.
El Rio, New Orleans, March 7.
Hildebrand, Barbadoes, March 2.
Kaiser Prince, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 19.
Manuel Calvo, Barcelona, Feb. 21.
Marianna, Aklerra, Feb. 25.
Milano, Hamburg, Feb. 25.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, Feb. 18.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Feb. 22.
Polynesia, Para, Feb. 21.
Victorian, Liverpool, Feb. 28.
Waesbeck, Borgeouw, Feb. 20.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

Alliance, Colon, March 6.
Comanche, Jacksonville, March 10.
Germanic, Liverpool, March 4.
Philadelphia, Nobles, Feb. 27.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Feb. 13.
Weimar, Naples, Feb. 27.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

British Princess, Antwerp, Feb. 28.
Calabria, Naples, Feb. 28.
La Lorraine, Havre, March 7.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 7.

SUNDAY, MARCH 15.

Bordeaux, Havre, March 1.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

Astoria, Glasgow, March 5.
Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, March 5.
El Dorado, Galveston, March 11.
Ivernia, Liverpool, March 6.
Mesaba, Southampton, March 6.
Norge, Christiansand, March 2.
Prinz Wilhelm IV., Port au Prince, March 8.

Arrived.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Thoprich, Bremerhaven, &c., Feb. 14, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Anchored in Quarantine at 12:47 A. M., 12th.
SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Krech, Hamburg, Feb. 28, Boulogne and Southampton, March 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 A. M.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Lumsdane, Glasgow, Feb. 21, and Moville 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Concho, Evans, Galveston, March 4, via Key West, 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.
SS Catania, from Port Arthur, Texas. Anchored outside the Bar at 11:15 A. M.
SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Chesapeake, (Br.,) Whyte, London, Feb. 20, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 P. M., 10th.
SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Sarterio, Genoa, Feb. 23, and Naples, 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirsel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.
SS Kansas City, Smith, Savannah, March 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.
SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam and Boulogne, Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.
SS Paloma, (Cuban,) Smith, Matanzas, &c., Mar. 7, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.
SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) Umbrit, Genoa, &c., Feb. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.
SS Hanover, (Ger.,) Jacobs, Bremen, Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.
SS Croydon, (Br.,) Kerr, Yokohama, &c., Nov. 22, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., north, light breese; hazy.

Sailed.

SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Indianic, (Br.,) for Perth Amboy.
SS Oneida, for Philadelphia.
SS Talisman, (Nor.,) for Point-a-Pitre, Barbadoes, &c.
SS Demerara, for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Mails for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kiojun Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Honolulu, China, Japan, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shawmut. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 17 and up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with the Tahiti extra mails, closing at 8:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands,

MONMOUTH REALTY COMPANY.

Application for Receiver for the Concern That Was Controlled by Monmouth Trust Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 11.—Receiver Lanning of the recently collapsed Monmouth Trust Company has made application in the Court of Chancery for the appointment of a receiver for the Monmouth Realty Company, of which Albert C. Twining, President of the trust company, is the executive officer. The request was made to-day and the application was based on the allegation that the realty company is insolvent. The latter concern is capitalized at $40,000 and all but $10,000 of the stock was held by the trust company. Recently the Monmouth Trust Building, which was owned by the trust company, was transferred to the realty company and mortgages were given to the trust company for $50,000. The building and property were appraised at $60,000, and as additional payment the trust company took 400 shares of the realty company stock at par. The trust company therefore is practically the owner of the realty company, and the statements of the company made to Receiver Lanning show that it is insolvent.

The assets are said to be a few book accounts and the office furniture and fixtures. The order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed is made returnable on March 24 in Trenton.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

S. SOLIFREY & CO.—Samuel Solifrey, doing business as S. Solifrey & Co., manufacturers of slippers and ties at 68 and 68 Reade Street, made an assignment yesterday to Elkan Sharer. He has been identified with this line of business for more than twenty years. Platzek & Stroock, attorneys for Mr. Solifrey, said that he did handwork and that he could not compete with machine work. He made some theatrical shoes, but the demand for them in this branch by machine-made shoes. The liabilities are $5,000 and nominal assets about the same.

PIONEER POWER COMPANY.—A judgment for $41,023 was entered yesterday against the Pioneer Power Company of London in favor of Walter S. Knight on an assigned claim of Joseph H. Hoadley for the amount due on electric vehicles and steam auto trucks sold to the company in May, 1902.

Out of Town.

MASON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Application was made to the Chancellor in Trenton, N. J., yesterday, for the appointment of a receiver for the Mason Manufacturing Company of Newark. The company deals in furs. The assets are given as $8,000, and the liabilities as $12,000. A rule to show cause was granted, returnable on Tuesday next.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS.—In the matter of Samuel D. Davis of the firm of Samuel D. Davis & Co., bankers, of 36 Wall Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Saturday, Judge Holt of the United States District Court has granted an order staying the five judgments in the Supreme Court as against Mr. Davis until after an adjudication upon or dismissal of the petition. The creditors enjoined are the Glens Falls National Bank, $43,940; Crocker Estate Company, $5,137; George Crocker, $24,000; Mrs. Crocker, $44,830, and Henry T. Scott and Charles Scribner's Sons, executors of the estates of Charles Templeton Crocker and Jennie A. Crocker, infants, and Mary Burton Harrison, $68,151.

LESTER I. RUMSEY.—Lester I. Rumsey, who formerly kept the Orange Hotel in Goshen, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities to the amount of $9,946 and assets of $165, in a note and $9,000 shares of the Liquid Oxygen and Ozone Company of North America, par value $50,000, actual value nothing. Peale, Peacock & Kerr of 1 Broadway are creditors for $8,925. He began business about eighteen months ago. Of the liabilities those for $4,585 were contracted in Mount Vernon in 1901, and the balance in Goshen in 1902.

CHRISTOBEL SALOM.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Edward Gross of New City temporary receiver of the assets of Christobel Salom, a shoe manufacturer of New City, against whom a creditors petition in bankruptcy was filed here. The liabilities are $6,000 and assets not more than $4,000. It was said that Mr. Salom collected $1,000 on March 4, but refused to say what he had done with the money.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANHALTZER, Henry—W. C. Dewey..... $186
BLANCHET, A. E.—S. Fromer and others 100
BOLTON, Edward and others..... 10,407
BARRET, Meyer—J. Goldfarb..... 67
BIRT, Edward P. and Edward L.—F. H. Wadsworth..... 86
BERRY, Harriet—Onon..... 300
BRENNAN, Thomas A. Dryfoos and others 169
BLEIBTIFT, Jacob and Sarah—S. Kaufman..... 470
BAMBERGER, Oscar—I. Stern and others 467
BAGAN, Mary—J. W. Byrne, executor 71
Bernard, Louis and Barnet, Alex Isaac Polstein and S. Jarmulsky..... 567
EHRLINGER, Jacob—M. Reynolds Plumbers Supply Company..... 1,727
CLARK, Hoyt—The Art Student League of New York..... 415
GULVER, Everett M.—Pelham Hod Elevating Company..... 361
CASSELBERRY, Jacob R.—G. M. Silverberg..... 76
CARTER, James L., and T. C. Patterson —The People, &c..... 500
CRICHTON, Charles M., H. D. Cordis, Jr., and Edward A. Drysdale..... 373
CARTER, William H.—Lacquer Frame Company..... 200
CARE, Hy. G. D.—T. Rowland's Sons, Inc..... 205
DUNCAN, Lyman H.—H. Kastenhuber..... 69
DZIALYNSKI, Harry—W. S. Tyrer Company..... 13
DIAZ, Jose A., and Manuel Rodriguez—Same vs. same..... 100
DROGE, Nicholas—J. J. Ryan..... 109
DALY GOLD LINING DENTAL COMPANY—J. Aitken..... 1,303
ELLIOTT, Charles—William Skinner Manufacturing Company..... 4,000
SILENDER, David—J. Ramach..... 20
FRICK, Phillip—A. Dryfoos and others.. 400
FINE, Max—S. Gelber & Co..... 2,000
FINLEY, Joseph A.—N. D. Heldt..... 1,638
GREEN, H. B. and Phoebe C.—J. C. Hull, executor..... 201
GLESSNER, Frances N.—T. H. Rector.. 145
GUNTHER, Frederick—H. C. Woodruff.. 9,370
GOLDBERG, Solomon—C. F. Kastenhuber 421
GOLDBERG, Abraham—S. J. Jones..... 70
GENDER, Adolph—C. F. Kastenhuber.... 21
GALLAHER, Alexander—H. Wells..... 42
HAZARD, Hy. and Alice—J. Schwartz.. 97
HARRIS, Ray—M. Rubinsky and others.. 170
IGOR, Mary J.—D. H. Carstairs and others 40
IRVING, Clavel—THE AMS FORDHAM COAL Company..... 468
KUSTMAN, Frank—R. Jones..... 60
KUSCHNER, Catherine F.—L. Rudolph.. 46
KENDALL, Charles—G. Wells..... 800
KAMMER, Ed.—W. E. Tyrer Company.... 15
KLEINBERG, Max—J. Wolf..... 110
KAPPES, Philip, Jr.—F. W. Cullman, Commissioner..... 1,022
KOCH, Otto, Max—D. H. Carstairs and others..... 254
LYMBER, John D.—E. G. Lumber..... 158
LANG, Michael—H. Harrison..... 26
LOCURA, Lawrence—Herman Lamber Company..... 124
MALOFF, W. W.—I. Zaisey..... 2,382
MEAD, Thomas J.—Theis and others.... 60
MILLER, Rudolph—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 50
MINOGUE, Catherine—W. E. Tyrer Company..... 19
MARTIN, Thomas T.—S. Hoch..... 174
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. A. Rush..... 5,474
McMICHAEL, Hamblen—T. V. Burton.... 400
McBRIDE, William E.—J. Cheney..... 250
McKENNA, Rose—A. B. Hall, receiver.. 90
PARKER, Samuel W.—J. C. Hankenson. 4,307
ROWLAND, George S.—S. J. Manning... 244
ROOT, Samuel S.—J. Harper..... 4,104
RAINOWITZ, George—S. Nelson..... 67
RABINOWITZ, David, as President—I. Lands..... 2,032
STREICHLER, Sebastian—J. Seigerist.. 144
SCHAEFER, Arthur H. and Margaret—Alex James Sutherland and S. Schacher..... 422
THE PIONEER POWER COMPANY OF London, Limited—W. M. Knight..... 41,023
THE PHYSICIANS' ASSOCIATION OF America—W. E. Dressel..... 197
TIMMING, Barbara—Lazarus Union..... 227
WARD, Frank R.—W. J. Coleman..... 152
WELLA, William R.—W. M. Dutton..... 2,250

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 230—Isabella Goeanian, appellant, vs. William Williams. United States Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York.—Motion to advance submitted for the appellant.

No. 206—Bank of Commerce, plaintiff, vs. Charles S. Wilson, Prosecuting Attorney.—Argument concluded for the plaintiff and submitted for the defendant.

No. 207—Hunter H. Moss, Jr., prosecuting attorney, &c., for the appellants, vs. Ellis Glenn.—Argued for the appellants and submitted on the record for the appellee.

No. 208—The United States, plaintiff, vs. The Minnesota Beach Company.—Argued.

No. 209—Jeremiah F. McCarthy et al., plaintiffs and appellants, vs. James F. McCarthy.—In error to and appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Dismissed, agreed, each party to pay its own costs in the court, and mandate granted.

No. 211—Clara Kelly, owner, &c., plaintiff, vs. Cornelius D. Kidder.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff.

Call for Thursday: 202, 199, 203, 204 and 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 212, 213.

Calendars for Thursday, March 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—William Lacombe, Townsend and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

No. 1—Rubber Tire Co. vs. Rubber Mills Co.
No. 2—United States vs. Nat. Mut. Bldg. Ass.
No. 3—Co. vs. Marcel.
No. 4—Nat. Surety Co. vs. United States.
No. 5—Farrell vs. Security Co. of Life Ins. Co.
No. 6—In re Gutwirth.
No. 7—Chadwick Co. vs. Nearseal Co.
No. 8—Montgomery vs. Thierry.
No. 9—United States vs. Sobering.
No. 10—Same vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars — Thursday, March 12.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

60—In re Weber.
44—Metz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
62—Hardt vs. Western Elec. Co.
64—Wolf vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
65—Madigan vs. Cosmic Steam Nav. Co.
67—McWhirter vs. Bowen.
71—Fuhr vs. Cronin.
76—Hirsh vs. Man. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Mason vs. United Press of Illinois.
2—Springfield Breweries Co. vs. Cohn.
3—King vs. N. Y. Novelty Co.
4—Pearson vs. Cuthbert.
4½—Same vs. same.
5—In re Ricketts.
6—In re Pollock.
7—In re Sullivan.
8—Sterling vs. Murray.
9—Bliss vs. Duffy.
10—Simmons vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
11—Lenihan vs. same.
12—Fraly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13—Hook vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
14—Latil vs. Denslow.
15—Beardsley vs. N. Y. Ady. Agency Co.
16—In re Haines.
17—In re Vanderbilt Av. East.
18—In re U. S. 3236 St.
19—Hollins vs. Holtmann.
20—In re Douglass.
21—Goodson vs. Woodson.
22—La Bortesque vs. Plimpton.
23—MacDonald vs. same.
24—Stoltz vs. Tuska.
25—In re Riverside Drive and Parkway.
26—Barrett vs. Barrett.
27—Smith vs. Devery.
28—In re McConchie.
29—Michel vs. Delmonte.
30—In re East Side Co-op. Bldg. & Loan Association.
31—In re Vanderbilt Av. East.
32—In re Overbaise.
33—Sidlovsky vs. Monroe.
34—Steward Thompson Co. vs. Rosenthal.
35—Bussy vs. Mittnacht.
36—Brendner vs. Herzig.
37—O'Donohue vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
38—Shepard vs. Wiseman.
39—Moore vs. Moore.
40—Sarel vs. H. Koehler & Co.
41—Wilber vs. Gillespie.
42—Kip vs. McFadden.
43—In re Finalite.
44—Gibbs vs. Teichman.
45—Lindemann vs. Lindemann.
46—Cushman vs. Moss.
47—Schmidt vs. Gasser.
48—Littman vs. Tuchler.
49—Cullinan vs. Otis.
50—Janowitz-Maxwell Co. vs. Goodnight Robe Co.
51—In re Commercial Display Adv. Co.
52—Harrison vs. Barker.
53—Globe Woolen Co. vs. Globe Woolen Co.
54—Internat. Money Box Co. vs. West Side Trust Co.
55—Hamilton Bank vs. Jennings.
56—Waldstein vs. Rosenfield.
57—Russell vs. Rohrs.
58—Sterling vs. Murray.
59—Gordon vs. Gordon.
60—Cahn vs. Fitzsimons.
61—Adler vs. Pollock.
62—Dahler vs. Rosenthal.
63—Rosenfield vs. ——.
64—Lehman vs. Lehman.
65—Poetsch vs. Poetsch.
66—Stoltz vs. Tuska.
67—Duff vs. Blair.
68—Robbins vs. Jorgensen.
69—People, &c., vs. Brickley.
70—Cullinan vs. Jorgen.
71—Johnson vs. Mitchell.
72—Stern vs. Graff.
73—In re Hayes.
74—Garlick vs. Mateeg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Demurrers.

172—Hutchinson vs. ——.
200—Schneider vs. Seaman.
156—Arkell vs. Aronson.
157—Same vs. same.
158—Wilson vs. Naylor.
159—Zung vs. Toledano.
204—Cohen vs. Wager.
211—Miller vs. Quincy.

Brevoort chamber.

2602—Page vs. Feltner.
2085—Solian vs. Bowery Sav. Bank.
2092—Same vs. E. R. Sav. Bank.
2052—Man. Ry. Co. vs. Bowne.

General chamber.

Cause on 1092—Morrison vs. French.

1834—Collister vs. Hayman.
1879—McGurk vs. Amend.
1870—Van Tiner vs. Bernstein.
1406—Wilson vs. Feltner Co. vs. Feltner.
1414—Thornburg vs. McKenney.
1432—N. Y. Gas & Elec. Co. vs. Feltner.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1914.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cases on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Clarke, Studin, and Sandland, for the People.

1—Alex. McEneaney.
2—Eugene A. Masterson.
3—Ella Smith.
4—George Brewer.
5—James McDermott.
6—Charles Bumpert.
7—Max Rosen.
8—Joseph Corcoran, alias James Coughlin.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clean.

6546—Yth Nat. Bank vs. Hier.
9854—Ellis vs. Maher.
9411—Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank vs. Tenenbaum.
10207—Kent vs. Brown.
10232—McClellan vs. ——.
8322—Dennett vs. Mahler.
10202—Rand vs. De Rese.
10319—Brewster vs. Strauss.
10318—Mundy vs. Quinlan.
6020—Levin vs. Dodd.
6085—Jacobowitz vs. Day Dye Co. & E. R'way R. R. Co.
6212—Hittenschlenker vs. et al.
6052—Shlesenthal vs. Levy.
1874—King vs. ——.
9284—Rosenbrose vs. R. H. R. R.
9865—Cummin vs. Hart.
6982—Greenman vs. Hirsch.
6214—Easton vs. Abrahams.
6090—Ayles vs. ——.
9877—Swenson vs. R. H. R. R.
6271—Fieger vs. Miller.
6180—Siegrist vs. Harvey Nat. Bank.
6180—Dennett vs. ——.
6207—Raymond vs. ——.
6788—Isaac vs. R. H. R. R.
6074—Wulfern vs. Schlegel.
4696—Cavanagh vs. R. H. R. R.
9775—Seeley vs. ——.
6205—Rhode vs. City of New York et al.
9867—Dempsey vs. R. H. R. R.
9873—Morgan vs. Rode.
1152—Levy vs. Lynch.
6092—Kelly vs. ——.
9868—Wallace vs. Union Ry. Co.
6025—Gelly vs. Wurtz Trader Co.
6197—Decker vs. Stats.
9841—Feldman vs. Met. St. R. R.
6208—Dowling vs. Hines.
6216—Wright vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
1526—Gere vs. Walker.
9862—Meehan vs. ——.
6042—Lloyd and another vs. Anderson.
2072—Walsh vs. Chiles.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII., Room 34, at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar for Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII. and XIII., for trial.

6218—Kaltenbach vs. ——.
2889—Young vs. 58 Av. R. R. Co.
9466—Killen vs. 58 Av. R. R. Co.
6761—Heyman vs. Green.
2008—Stevens vs. Buchman.
6344—Colombe vs. Goldsmith.
2822—Hers vs. Wanzer Baker.
2823—Same vs. same.
2871—Ribiatto vs. Galizia.
2872—Same vs. same.
9746—Redmond vs. City of New York.
9795—MacGregor vs. ——.
6022—McHugh vs. Man. Ry. Co.
6023—Same vs. same.
9027—Withers vs. Mutton, Rathburn Co.
2826—Luria vs. Hecla Iron Works.
5210—O'Keefe vs. City of New York.
6216—Same vs. same.
6215—Same vs. same.
10373—Same vs. same.
10374—Same vs. same.
4075—Morton vs. Dunham, Buzby Co.
1631—Sittasch vs. N. Y. Roofing Co.
1779—Given vs. Gans.
1960—Strock vs. Trefftarth.
857—Flynn vs. Auburge.
1047—Shoolinger vs. Gen. Fire Extg. Co.
537—McLellan vs. Sloan—Cooper Co.
2340—Same vs. same.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until May 26.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned until March 16.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

6546—Lamb vs. Matthews.
2697—Curtis vs. Coughlin.
1775—Pousico vs. ——.
1613—Neilson vs. same.
1917—Duffy vs. same.
1944—Day vs. Union Ry. Co.
1945—Same vs. same.
1787—Gold vs. I. C. Free Sons Israel.
1793—Ebling Brew. Co. vs. Ebling Brew. Co.
1869—Blumberg vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2077—Deering vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1039—Webb vs. same.
4625½—Zion vs. De Jonge.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

1470—Manzi vs. Farrell.
5020—N. Y. Hill Post-ing Co. vs. Brady.
5851—Wallenstein vs. Pearlsteth.
8729—Pilsque vs. Drew.
6082—Same vs. Rochester Lamp Co.
6083—Biber vs. Knoll.
5766—Pascal vs. Litsky.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2375—Barron-Cooke Heating, &c., Co. vs. Stern.
2370—Austin vs. Met. St. Ry.
2280—Wendorff vs. same.
2325—Stewart vs. Penn. R. R.
2455—Sach vs. Met. St. Ry.
2429—Sherwin vs. same.
2426—Schatzberg vs. Grossewirth.
1801—Wolfson vs. Met. St. Ry.
1842—Schwartzman vs. Sayers.
2273—Abraham vs. Met. St. Ry.
2138—Duesberg vs. same.
2284—McGuire vs. Miller.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2816.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Max Berman.
2—Charles J. Muntwiler, Jr.
Frank Schaume.
3—Thomas Campbell, Mary Campbell.
4—John Rogers.
5—Charles Chamberlain.
6—Charles Lawrence.
7—Andrew Clements.
8—Edward Schultze.
9—Theodore Cassot.
10—Abraham Kregal.
11—William Williams.
12—Joseph Weinwarn.
14—Henry N. Wilson.
15—Henry Mancioli, Cesare Collali.
16—Harry Rosenberg.
Pleadings.
1—Joseph Mesardiercka
2—Oscar Moller.
3—Giuseppe Riccilano.
4—Nathaniel Phelps.
5—Harry Albertson.
6—Hilda Oakland.
7—John G. Richenback.
8—Madelina Vitabile.
9—John D. Schanz.
10—Max Hecht.
George Schneider.
11—Joseph Papalo.
12—Alfred Britton.
13—Harry Jacobs.
14—Samuel Wanvestrant.
15—Jesse Cavanagh.
16—John Daly.
17—John Britton.
18—John Jones.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Train for the People.

1—David Sheehan.
2—Herman Bauman.
3—Vincent Matera.
4—Ignatis Miller, Joseph Santoro.
5—Andrew Corbett.
6—Constance Celli.
7—Samuel Pollin, Max Newmark.
8—John McMartin, Thomas J. Murphy.
10—Aaron Goldstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Moss and O'Connor for the People.

1—Max Lefkowitz.
2—Joseph Bauer.
4—Florence Monahan.
5—James Clark.
6—Hyman Kaplowitz.
7—Giuseppi Bacciotal.
8—George Berrbo.
9—Joseph Canfield.
10—Joseph Serra, Angelo Serra.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Louis Waldenstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorns for the People.

1—Hugh Kelly.
2—Abraham Buckheit, Harry Levine, Harry Levy.
3—Aubert Nappach.
4—James Murphy, alias John Murphy, &c.
5—Joseph Lorra.
6—Robert Lambert, William Bush.
7—Martin Mercer.
8—Joseph Cuttner.
9—Isaac Mieslem.
10—Rachel Wexman.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—William Crawford vs. Margaret C. Clarke—Max Altmayer.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Farley vs. Gross—Lorenzo D. Armstrong.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—In re Dempsey—Joseph F. Daly. Ex parte—Turell—Edward Hassett. In re Hamilton—Daniel O'Connell. Rogers vs. Stein—Moses Herrman.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Closson vs. Gilman—Henry A. Brann. Hart vs. Foller—Thomas B. Osborn.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated day calendar.

Sweeney vs. Valentine.
378—Brooks vs. Lorenzen.
243—O'Connor vs. Welsh.
295—Miller vs. County of Kings.
5—Gelb vs. Little.
212—Steinway vs. Von Bernuth.
215—Angelia vs. Nicholson.
294—People ex rel. Haven vs. Dalton.
295—People ex rel. Ryan vs. Wells.
Proudman vs. Conrad.
Gas Co.
311—Loughman vs. ——.
312—Muirchy vs. same.
315—Goehler vs. same.
314—Gehres vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Parkhurst, J.; Part III., Betts, J.; Part IV., Rich, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

6255—Beauchesne vs. ——. B. H. R. R.
6120—Dinenburg vs. Saltz.
6455—Meagle vs. Mc-Clintic-Marshall Co.
6546—Arigoni vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
6248—Hingeboom vs. Hornebloom.
6220—Roberts vs. N. Y. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
6237—Hewson vs. ——. Higgins.
6462—Munday vs. Quinlan.
6220—Levin vs. Dodd.
6085—Jacobowitz vs. Day Dye Co. & E. R'way R. R.
6212—Hittenschlenker vs. et al.
6052—Shlesenthal vs. Levy.
1874—King vs. ——.
9284—Rosenbrose vs. R. H. R. R.
9865—Cummin vs. Hart.
6982—Greenman vs. Hirsch.
6214—Easton vs. Abrahams.
6090—Ayles vs. ——.
9877—Swenson vs. R. H. R. R.
6271—Fieger vs. Miller.
6180—Siegrist vs. Harvey Nat. Bank.
6180—Dennett vs. ——.
6207—Raymond vs. ——.
6788—Isaac vs. R. H. R. R.
6074—Wulfern vs. Schlegel.
4696—Cavanagh vs. R. H. R. R.
9775—Seeley vs. ——.
6205—Rhode vs. City of New York et al.
9867—Dempsey vs. R. H. R. R.
9873—Morgan vs. Rode.
1152—Levy vs. Lynch.
6092—Kelly vs. ——.
9868—Wallace vs. Union Ry. Co.
6025—Gelly vs. Wurtz Trader Co.
6197—Decker vs. Stats.
9841—Feldman vs. Met. St. R. R.
6208—Dowling vs. Hines.
6216—Wright vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
1526—Gere vs. Walker.
9862—Meehan vs. ——.
6042—Lloyd and another vs. Anderson.
2072—Walsh vs. Chiles.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2710.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1747—White vs. Sherwood.
2819—Moore vs. ——.
1826—Miller vs. Tuck.
1827—Same vs. same.
1828—Miller vs. Kuhrer.
2070—Harvey vs. Harvey.
6277—Swenson vs. B. H. R. R.
6271—Fieger vs. Miller.
6180—Siegrist vs. Harvey Nat. Bank.
6180—Dennett vs. ——.
6207—Raymond vs. ——.
6788—Isaac vs. B. H. R. R.
6074—Wulfern vs. Schlegel.
4696—Cavanagh vs. B. H. R. R.
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CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

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NOW OPEN. 50 private baths; sea and fresh water, shower attachments, &c. Modern and complete.
NEWLIN HAINES,
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Remains open throughout the year. Every known device and convenience for Winter guests. Golf privileges. Running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.
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ALFRED WYMAN.

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Ocean view; new throughout with every appointment, including elevator; extensive sun parlors; steam heat; private baths, &c.; special, $2 to $2 daily; $10 to $16 weekly; booklet.
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MILLBROOK INN,
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A unique homelike resort for the accommodation of people who appreciate refined surroundings. OPEN WOOD FIRES.
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FELIX FIEGLER, Manager.

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Every known comfort and convenience for Winter and Spring guests. Open all the year.
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SEA WATER BATHS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
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American and European Plans.
The only hotel in Atlantic City employing white service throughout.
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Directly on the ocean front. In finest location. New and strictly high-class. Sea water in all baths, running water in rooms, sun parlors, overlooking ocean, &c., &c. Special Spring rates. Booklet. Coach meets trains.
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High class, with every comfort, convenience, and luxury.
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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

To the Land of the Midnight Sun
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Russia & Denmark
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money 4 to 6 per cent. on call.

Stocks recover.

Yesterday Wall Street had another roseate day, although without corresponding change in conditions. The Sub-Treasury continues to absorb reserve money in volume adequate to reduce the banks below their legal minimum, unless relief is given by reduction of loans, which consideration proved disappointing last week. Argumentatively these facts should have dominated the market, but as a matter of fact they did not. The day's dealings began under the stimulating influence of information from London regarding the Treasury's relief policy which was less authentic than that set out below, and also more encouraging to those who prefer to be guided rather by their hopes than their intelligence. And the ball was kept rolling by generous support to the two Pacifics, about whose relations information is equally abundant and unreliable. Accordingly the tone of dealings was distinctly good, as shown by the fact that only a single active property fell a point, while a score rose as much as that, and many rose fractions.

During the day opinions were invited from gentlemen connected with both banks and trust companies, and whose present touch with the money market and official experience warrant them to speak as leading authorities upon its condition and prospects, and ways and means and government help. They betrayed no anxiety about present conditions and manifested confidence as to possibilities of relief if events should take an unexpected course. Money, they think, is worth what it brings, and is in ample supply for those paying what it is worth. Nothing worse than this is anticipated, but rather the contrary, in some uncertain degree, as the present situation is a little unusual. The situation to-day is not thought to call for any especial relief, but, if it were necessary, the Treasury has ample resources and methods. April interest might be anticipated; deposits of internal revenue would enable the banks to enlarge their credits in fourfold volume; and bonds soon falling due might be prepaid. The aggregate would be ample for worse contingencies than any last year, or likely this year. This procedure, if hereafter resolved upon in any degree, would not be obstructed by the Panama Canal payments, which are regarded as a matter of the indefinite future.

Yesterday's journals reported the proceedings at Albany before a committee upon the bill requiring trust companies to keep reserves. Mr. Leo Schlesinger, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, capital $700,000, exposed to our legislators the alarming condition of our trust companies. The United States Trust Company is first on Mr. Schlesinger's list, with resources as stated by him of $74,862,940, and no cash. It is violating no confidence to say that the United States Trust Company and doubtless the others named by Mr. Schlesinger, are in the same sad condition as the Governments of England, Germany, and France. None of them has any cash, except a working balance. It is all banked, or as nearly so as they can manage. The same would have been true of the United States if the late lamented Aldrich bill had become law. The same is true of all large corporations on either side the ocean. It is true, for instance, of sixteen London joint stock banks, who keep in the Bank of England reserves against deposits totaling $1,575,000,000. Banks are the proper place for money not needed for the moment. There it is accessible to all the uses of commerce, and is also safe. Mr. Schlesinger will scarcely allege that the Mechanics and Traders' Bank would not be a safe depository of trust company funds, nor that any funds so deposited would not be protected by adequate reserves. How large the trust companies' banked reserves should be is a matter for their officers' sound discretion, which has not been impugned generally. There is a case against some trust companies whose reserves are inadequate and whose methods are rightly obnoxious to the banks. But it is a mistake not to distinguish between these cases and others. The President of the United States Trust Company would doubtless rather die than default in any obligation of his corporation, and the default is as unlikely as any human event. By holding up the United States Trust Company and others of similar repute as awful examples deserving of public condemnation, the case for requiring trust companies to keep other reserves than banked money is weakened. Much may be said in the affirmative, but Mr. Schlesinger's way of saying it alienates many who are not opposed to his general contention. THE TIMES's report of the remarks of Mr. Schlesinger and the State Superintendent of Banks quoted Mr. Kilburn as saying that there had not been a single failure of a trust company in twenty-four years. This indicates administration as good as by the committee or even by the entire Legislature. The banks for which Mr. Schlesinger spoke have not a better record. Mr. Kilburn touched upon the heart of the question when he said that the withdrawal of $58,000,000 of money from circulation as trust company reserves would be grievous to borrowers. The burden surely would be transferred to them. Talk about trust companies making more money than banks by "underwriting yellow dogs" betrays animus which should not inspire sound legislation. It alienates those who have no interest but sound banking, and who would go further with Mr. Schlesinger's argument if he made it differently, and in a manner to carry the State Banking Department with him, as apparently he did not on Tuesday.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Met. Street Ry	1¾
Am. Ice pf	½	Minn. & St. L.	3
Anaconda Copper	2½	Mo. K. & T. pf	½
At. Top. & S. F.	1½	Missouri Pacific	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Nat. Lead	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Canada South	1	N. Y. Central	1
Canadian Pacific	2½	N. Y. O. & W.	½
Chi. G. W. pf.	1½	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chi. R. & St. P.	1½	People's Gas	½
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Reading	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Stock Island	1½
Corn Products	1¼	Stock Island pf.	½
Corn Prod. pf.	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	1	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	2½
Detroit South.	1	Southern Railway	½
Erie	1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	1½
Erie 2d pf.	½	U. S. Pipe	½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Realty	½
Int. Power	½	U. S. Steel	½
Kan. City So. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Lake Erie & W.	½	Wabash	½
Manhattan	½	Wabash pf.	½
Met. Securities	½	Wis. Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	Kan. City So.	½
Am. Linseed	½	Keok. & Des M.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	2
Am. Sugar	½	N. Y., S. H. & H.	3
Buff., R. & P.	2	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Col. Southern	1½	Rubber Goods	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Third Avenue	2½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Detroit South. pf.	1	United Fruit	½
Int. Pump	½	U. S. Pipe pf.	½
Iowa Central	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	1	Westinghouse	4

, Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At. T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	Int. Paper 6s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Nat. R. R. of M. 4½s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Ladies' Gas 5s	1	Sav. Fac. 4½s	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	2½	Wabash 2d	2½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 11	718,402
To date this year	36,329,068
Corresponding date last year	32,406,377

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 11	$2,100,000
To date this year	$153,390,200
Corresponding date last year	$204,580,300

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Butte Electric and Power Company.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards common and preferred stocks.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Diamond Match Company.
Tri-Mountain Mining Company.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Harlem Transfer Company.
New York and Rockaway Beach Railway.
Wood-Harmon Bond Company.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

The general tone of the market yesterday was distinctly better than at any time in the past two weeks, and tended to bear out the opinion expressed in conservative banking quarters that liquidation had about run its course, and that even artificial and manipulative pressure would, in the present temper of the investment public, avail little in the way of lower prices. It was clear, indeed, even at the market opening that the late selling on the previous afternoon had been in the nature of a raid, and had dislodged little or no long stock, for from the beginning of the market session there was not the least pressure of long stock. Instead, there was a marked disposition to buy, not alone by investors, but by some of the recent most aggressive bears.

Several reasons were offered for the change in the market condition, and the more hopeful feeling everywhere manifest. One of these was the heavy purchases for London account, buying in this market from that source totaling fully 50,000 shares. Another was the marked tendency to ease in the money market, with time money in abundance at ½ per cent. below the figure ruling on the day previous, and with call rates lower also. This ease in money was taken as substantial evidence that bankers knew whereof they spoke when they declared that the money situation was sound, and that any talk of a squeeze was ill-founded. Concerning the London buying, the Street was uncertain how to interpret it. Some people thought it signified nothing more than short covering; others declared that it was for long account, while still others said that it represented buying from this side with the intention of carrying accounts abroad, where interest charges were less.

Of course a good deal of interest attached to the visit of Secretary Shaw to the city, and some more or less hopeful talk followed upon it, the suggestion being of early Treasury relief action. This was temporarily put a stop to by the Secretary's statement that his visit had nothing to do with the money situation, and that he had discussed the matter with no bankers. This, however, it is recognized, is merely diplomacy, for it is known that the Secretary had several long and not unimportant conferences with the same bankers who, at the time of stringency last year, influenced him to his action then. This, nevertheless, does not necessarily mean Treasury action now.

Save for a momentary decline in the stock to 131⅝—the lowest price on this movement—the sensational stories published in respect to Metropolitan had no effect on the stock, while the explicit and official denial soon forthcoming effected a rally of nearly four points, to 135¾, the greater part of it maintained until the close. Wall Street is inclined to "agree with the Metropolitan contention that there is no big bear pool in the stock, and that the stories have been put ou to help this pool in its operations. It is recalled that similar tactics were indulged in some ten years ago, when the old stock sold down to around 50. A. Caesar, the present President of the Pennsylvania, was at that time a heavy holder of Metropolitan stock, and he personally came to New York to investigate the charges of "dividends paid that had not been earned," &c. They were then effectually disproved.

Amalgamated Copper was again advanced coincident with a further advance in the price of the metal here to 14⅝@15c a pound, while in London a rise of £1 a ton was reported. The talk in the Street yesterday was that the next dividend on the stock will be not less than 1 per cent., the gossip being that with the price of the metal at the present level the profits of the company will be increased $5,000,000 per annum. The date for this dividend meeting had not yet been set, but it will be in the latter part of this month.

As on recent previous days, so yesterday, the movements of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were watched with much interest, in the hope of "getting a line" on the probable developments in respect to the minority-majority fight in Southern Pacific. Both issues moved in very irregular manner, but were strong throughout, with good support at all-time appearing. Around noon a ridiculous story circulated that Southern Pacific was loaning at a premium, and that a "corner" was about to be worked. The stock, as a matter of fact, could be easily borrowed all day, though it is recognized that on a short sale it is not an attractive proposition.

St. Paul, Pennsylvania, and New York Central, which on the day previous had been such great features, were strong yesterday, with St. Paul (driven by the bears in the last ten minutes of trading on Tuesday) the market leader. Short covering was in evidence in all three issues, with buying for the long account in St. Paul and Pennsylvania.

The Trust stocks were better during the day on what the Street was cruel enough to suggest as covering of shorts by insiders and their friends who are credited with having sold out their long stock many moons ago. The Street is bearish on the issues, the declaration in some quarters being that a reorganization of the company will be necessary.

The breaking of the Western freight blockade is showing itself in the enlarged export engagements of grain. Yesterday 47 loads of wheat and 35 loads of corn were engaged for export, which ought to help both the money and the exchange markets.

A gentleman just returned from Palm Beach quotes John W. Gates as being a big bull on the market at this level and a big buyer of stocks.

The gain of the Sub-Treasury from the banks this week up to yesterday was approximately $3,200,000. In the corresponding period last week the gain was $6,627,000.

The election of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the Directorate of Missouri Pacific is on the Street regarded as bearing out the view that the Gould and Rockefeller forces are coming closer and closer together. There was what the Street called "good buying" of Missouri Pacific all day.

In the late trading Atchison, Illinois Central, and Canadian Pacific were in demand. The dividend on Illinois Central is likely to be increased; "deal" talk persists in respect to Atchison, while shorts were covering in Canadian Pacific. Mr. Warner Miller and Mr. E. S. Cragin, who have just returned from the Isthmus, are of the opinion that the next United States Congress will have the Panama Canal treaty before it in a form amended by Colombia. In any case, ratification by Colombia is a matter of distant months, and Wall Street may dismiss this subject as having even sentimental bearing upon current events.

TOBACCO COMPANIES' YEAR.

The three big tobacco companies—the "Trust," or Consolidated Tobacco Company, and the two companies which it controls, the American and the Continental—held their annual meetings yesterday and submitted to the shareholders the annual reports, each for the year ended Dec. 31, 1902.

The report of the Consolidated Company was the first annual one and showed as follows:

Net earnings, after charges and expenses	$13,291,469
Interest on bonds, (4 per cent.)	6,878,204
Net	$6,913,308
Surplus Dec. 31, 1901	85,010
Total	$6,950,218
20 per cent. dividend on capital stock	6,000,000
Surplus Dec. 31, 1902, (after charging off all internal revenue and other taxes and expenses of incorporating and organizing the company)	$950,218

The statement, it is pointed out, does not include the company's share, amounting to over $13,718,000, of the surplus as of Dec. 31, 1902, on the books of the American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company, of which amount over $2,618,000 is the Consolidated Company's share of the undivided net earnings of the companies named for the year 1902.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 shows as follows:

ASSETS.

Stocks and bonds, common stock of the American Tobacco Company and Continental Tobacco, deposited with the Morton Trust Company to secure bonds of this company	$156,892,400
Other stocks and bonds	16,669,537
Total	$176,262,937
Cash	2,762,904
Bills and accounts receivable	16,638,126
Office furniture	51
Total	$196,561,917

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$30,000,000
Bonds	156,562,400
Accrued interest on bonds	2,209,800
Accounts payable	428,412
Provision for 20 per cent. dividend, payable Jan. 20, 1903	6,000,000
Total	$195,631,701
Surplus	$950,216

Of this amount $55,010 was in the company's treasury on Dec. 31, 1901, and $918,206 was added in 1902.

, The American Tobacco's report is as follows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Net earnings	$11,776,394	$7,600,740	$4,176,194
Pfd. div. 7%	3,419,122	3,419,122	.....
Balance	$8,357,612	$4,181,618	$4,176,194
Common div.	5,549,065	270,522	5,278,071
Surplus	$2,807,819	$3,304,606	*$1,196,577
Prev. surplus	4,589,627	1,284,981	3,304,606
Profit and loss surplus	$6,897,446	$4,589,627	$2,007,819

*Decrease.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 shows:

ASSETS.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Real est., &c.	$76,373,058	$75,874,143	*$2,501,067
Raw and mfg. stock	8,723,742	7,557,742	1,134,000
Stk. in other companies	22,248,128	18,821,240	3,426,882
Cash	2,955,000	3,130,627	*174,628
Bills and acc'ts rec.	9,520,525	6,457,956	3,062,569
Total	$119,820,442	$111,621,616	$8,198,826

LIABILITIES.

Cap. stock, pfd.	$48,844,600	$48,844,600	.....
Capital stock, common	48,848,100	48,848,100	.....
7% gold deb. bonds	1,581,100	1,581,100	.....
Prov. for pref. div.	854,781	854,781	.....
Prov. for common div.	2,098,536	970,022	$1,709,014
Prov. for deb. interest	27,000	27,000	.....
Acc'd comm'l	1,633,378	1,181,747	*248,369
Advert. fund	2,366,944	855,337	1,511,707
Bills pay.	6,061,859	2,955,833	3,118,055
Profit and loss surplus	6,897,446	4,589,627	2,007,819
Total	$119,820,442	$111,621,616	$8,198,826

*Decrease.

There has been no change in either the capital stock during the year. The dividend scrip, amounting to $5,000,000, was paid off in cash at maturity May 1, 1902. The company paid in 1902 dividends on the preferred stock amounting to $1,120,000, the same as in 1901. Interest for four months on scrip issue May 1, 1896, and paid off on May 1, 1902, was $60,283. Dividends were paid on the common stock of 10 per cent., amounting to $5,450,000, against 6 per cent. in 1901, amounting to $3,270,000.

, The Continental Company's report follows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Net earnings	$11,776,394	$7,600,740	$4,176,194
Dividends preferred stock	1,120,000	1,120,000	.....
Interest on scrip	60,283	180,890	*150,607
Total	$1,180,283	$1,300,890	*$120,607
Balance	$6,270,266	$3,246,224	$924,068
Dividends com. stk.	5,450,000	2,270,000	3,180,000
Surplus	$820,262	$3,076,224	*$1,255,932
Previous surplus	6,384,317	4,308,093	2,076,224
Total surplus	$7,204,609	$6,384,317	$820,292

*Decrease.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 shows:

ASSETS.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Real est., &c.	$76,373,058	$75,874,143	*$2,501,067
Raw and mfg. stock	8,723,742	7,557,742	1,134,000
Stk. in other companies	22,248,128	18,821,240	3,426,882
Cash	2,955,000	3,130,627	*174,628
Bills and acc'ts rec.	9,520,525	6,457,956	3,062,569
Total	$119,820,442	$111,621,616	$8,198,826

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	$24,500,000	$24,500,000	.....
4% bonds	14,000,000	14,000,000	.....
Scrip of 1896	.....	5,014,490	*$5,014,490
Pref. dividend due Feb. 1	280,000	280,000	.....
Com. dividend due Feb. 1	262,500	217,500	545,000
Accd. int. scrip, Bills and accts. pay.	10,405,738	50,142	*50,142
Acc'd int's rec.	.....	11,777,974	*1,374,236
Advert'g fund	663,491	1,433	*1,432
Profit and loss surplus	6,897,446	877,755	905,736
Total	$88,434,527	4,589,627	2,007,819
		$91,163,613	*$2,749,275

*Decrease.

There has been no change in either the capital stock or the 7 per cent. gold debenture bonds during the year. The dividend paid on the preferred stock was 7 per cent., amounting to $1,410,122, the same as in 1901. The dividends paid on the common stock was 15 per cent., amounting to $6,249,963, against 2 per cent. amounting to $976,922 in 1901.

SUGAR TRUST'S CONDITION.

The American Sugar Refining Company has filed a report of its condition as of Jan. 3, with the Commissioner of Corporations of the State of Massachusetts. Inasmuch as this is the only statement published by the Trust—and this because the State laws demand it—Wall Street read the figures with interest. They show as follows:

Assets—	1903.	1902.	Inc.
Real est. and machinery	$34,600,160	$34,259,633	$340,527
Cash and debts rec.	30,048,750	26,662,701	*6,515,951
Sugar raw and manu.	15,849,924	12,949,640	2,894,284
Inv., oth. con.	45,370,776	38,111,883	6,158,894
Total	$125,670,641	$123,551,856	$3,277,755
Liabilities—			
Capital stock	$90,000,000	$88,280,370	$1,719,630
Debts	24,066,201	24,854,029	*$91,276
Res. balance	10,971,940	9,907,461	982,540
Total	$125,670,641	$123,551,856	$3,277,755

*Decrease.

The most interesting feature of the statement is the increase of over $6,000,000 in investments in other companies. While there is no means of learning the facts, the Street believes that this represents purchases of stock of the American Beet Sugar Company.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

The annual Construction Supplement to The Railroad Gazette, published this week, will show that there are 2,058 definite pieces of railroad work proposed in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, representing in different stages of advancement 1,636 companies. Of this number, 1,797 are the projects of 1,490 companies within the United States; 197 represent 142 companies in Canada, and 64 projects are by 52 companies in Mexico. The total number of projects under contract or building in this year 25 per cent. more than last year, and larger than has ever before been recorded.

The Supplement also contains a list of over 2,000 bridges which are to be built on the North American Continent, and for which contracts have not yet been let. It is noted that there are more than seventy bridges proposed, the cost of which will reach over $100,000 each, every one of which appears to have a good prospect of being built. There are about fifteen structures the cost of which will reach more than $1,000,000 each. The bulk of these bridges, however, will be found to be structures costing from $20,000 to perhaps $60,000 each.

WESTERN UNION EARNINGS.

The quarterly earnings of Western Union for the period ended March 31 (the figures for this year being partly estimated, while those of last year are actual,) were published yesterday as follows:

	Estimated.	Actual.	Increase.
	1903.	1902.	
Net revenues	$1,850,000	$1,502,216	$267,783
Interest on bonds	200,000	254,770	5,230
Balance	$1,650,000	$1,337,448	$262,552
Dividend, 1¼%	1,217,011	1,217,009	2
Surplus	$372,989	$120,439	$252,550
Previous surplus	13,178,388	10,730,967	1,906,610
Total surplus	$13,549,376	$10,330,306	$2,219,069

The showing for the nine months of the fiscal year to March 31 is as follows:

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Net revenues	$6,214,504	$5,380,093	$814,051
Interest on bonds	799,100	737,810	27,290
Balance	$5,415,404	$4,642,043	$787,361
Dividends, 3¾%	3,651,032	3,651,032	0
Surplus	$1,798,372	$1,021,202	$787,352
Previous surplus	10,781,003	9,319,299	1,461,717
Total surplus	$12,549,375	$10,330,306	$2,219,069

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades The Iron Age will to-day say:

Our monthly blast furnace statistics show that production in February, a short month, was 1,420,778 tons, but that the coke iron capacity has increased during the month to 346,000 tons per week. Stocks accumulated to the extent of 38,000 tons, which was largely due to delay in shipments, caused by car scarcity.

In Southern foundry iron there has been some irregularity, and outside furnaces are now selling on the basis of $18, Birmingham, for No. 2, while the association furnaces continue to ask $18.00. The tonnage placed, however, has not been large. There are reports that the Southern railroads contemplate an early advance in freight rates of 50 cents a ton.

In Pittsburg reports have been current of large purchases of Bessemer pig, but, so far as the leading interest is concerned they may be dismissed as incorrect, so far as the second half of the year is concerned. The interest in question is adhering to the policy of withholding from selling. Other producers, however, have purchased largely of Bessemer and basic pig.

Open hearth steel makers have been very active largely in hunting for material and there are reports, which cannot be fully verified, that considerable quantities of foreign basic pig, low phosphorous iron, and melting scrap have been ordered, and that more tonnage is pending. Some large orders for spiegeleisen are also said to have been placed.

The higher range of values in wire, tin plates, and nails has encouraged renewed buying on the part of those independent mills who must rely upon the open market for billets, slabs, and tin-plate bars, and quite a tonnage of foreign steel has been placed in New England and in Eastern and Central Pennsylvania with some larger inquiries pending in several of the districts into which foreign material can penetrate. The foreign markets are stiffer and importers are now asking from $29 to $30.50, ex-ship, for steel, with buyers willing to take orders at $28.50.

Additional orders for steel rails have been placed East and West, and it looks as though there will be a serious congestion of work. Some of the railroads are again turning to foreign markets for their requirements, and there are some large inquiries in the market.

The tonnage of structural steel being placed is quite liberal and some very good additional work is coming out. It is believed that the differences between the bridge builders and the men are not serious enough not to be overcome at an early date.

In spite of the enormous tonnage of plates which the mills have taken, some concessions are being made in Eastern Pennsylvania. There is also some talk of foreign plates having been bought for American account.

There have been some large sales of skelp in the Pittsburg market lately, the tonnage aggregating 30,000 tons. Some of the outside pipe mills are asking slightly higher prices.

Copper has continued its advance, now having reached 14.50c. Lead has been put up to 4.35c.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

8 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $90 each, 178.
65 shares Title Insurance Company of New York, $100 each, 155.
10 shares Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey, $100 each, 760.
5 shares First National Bank of New York, $100 each, 780.
10 shares Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, $100 each, 400.
Rights on 10 shares National Park Bank of New York, 95.
20 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 400.
5 shares Bowery Bank, $100 each, 405.
25 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 130.
10 shares Broadway Safe Deposit Company, $100 each, 82½.
100 shares American Soda Fountain Company second preferred, $100 each, 17½.
34 shares Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, $100 each, 870.
100 shares Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company common, 59½.
500 shares East River National Bank, $25 each, 100.
50 shares Cook & Bernheimer Company common, $100 each, 60.
16 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 170½.
5 shares German-American Bank, $75 each, 180½.
66 shares Western National Bank of the United States, $100 each, 300.
17 shares Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, N. J., $100 each, 820.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 20 shares of Mount Morris Bank stock at 292½.

Seattle dispatches stating that the receiver of the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company has been authorized to sell $80,000 6 per cent. receiver's certificates to operate the Alaska canneries this season.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad said to be figuring with Continental European mills for the importation of some 25,000 tons of rails.

Stockholders of the Lockhart Cotton Mills will hold a meeting at Spartanburg, S. C., on April 16 for the purpose of ratifying the increase of capital stock from $650,000 to $1,500,000.

Woonsocket (R. I.) dispatches stating that the Taft-Pierce Manufacturing Company of that city, which manufactures fine machinery, has gone into the hands of a receiver.

Statement from Newark that the Executive Committee of the North Jersey Street Railroad will meet to-day to consider an offer of a syndicate to lease the road.

Advices from Birmingham, Ala., that the State of Mississippi has granted a charter to the Memphis and Gulf Railroad Company, which proposes to build a line from Memphis to Pensacola.

Stockholders of the American Oak Leather Company to meet April 3 for the purpose of voting on a proposition to increase the capital stock from $3,000,000 to $5,500,000.

Statement that a majority of the holders of the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grant bonds have appointed a protective committee to take charge of their interests and to devise a plan to secure their equity in the land which secures the bonds.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 4@6 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 5½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. nominal for all grades.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $288,982,973; balances, $11,607,347; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $283,129.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, short bills, 3 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 13-16@3 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business: Sixty days, $4.82½@4.83¼; demand, $4.86¾; cables, $4.87⅛@4.87¼.

Commercial bills were $4.82¼@4.82½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.19¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 94 15-16; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15 2-3c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 85c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c discount. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Eight, 15¼; telegraphic, 15c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The position of the outside market was to a certain extent reversed yesterday, and a number of the issues which had suffered losses on Tuesday showed substantial recoveries. The Steel bonds and Northern Securities, the two issues to which most attention has been given of late, were both fairly strong and closed near the best prices of the day. Numerous other advances, some of them in stocks which have not been active recently, occurred, and such losses as there were did not offset the gains. Some of the copper stocks responded satisfactorily to the further advance in the price of copper, but only in Greene Consolidated were the transactions sufficiently large to attract attention.

The list of outside stocks is to be reduced to-day by the transfer of several issues to the Stock Exchange, among them being the common and preferred stocks of the National Enameling and Stamping Company. In contrast with this movement of stocks to the board is the recent striking from the Stock Exchange list of the stocks of the International Silver Company. There was considerable activity in the preferred stock yesterday, which drew attention to the fact that the stock had been taken from the list two or three weeks ago.

, Northern Securities, at the opening of the market, showed considerable strength, but after the first two sales the price quickly reacted, and it was not until late in the day that the stock showed any material change from the prices which prevailed on Tuesday. The upward movement when it came was a substantial one, the price advancing quickly from about 104¾ to 109½, reacting at the close to 106. The recent movements of this stock have appeared to be governed almost entirely by the variations in the Stock Exchange market.

, Greene Consolidated held the place of the most prominence among the copper shares. With the rest of the market the stock was weak during the early part of the day and strong during the last hour, when it sold up to 27¾, a recovery of a full point from the low price of the day. The other copper stocks were too dull to be given much attention. There was some further selling of United Copper on sellers' options at a difference of 2 points from the regular price of the stock. This large margin is said to be due to the fact that it is difficult to borrow the stock, a fact which makes short sales of the stock for regular delivery somewhat hazardous.

, The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Am. Barrel & Package	6¾	6¾	6¾
600	Am. Can	7¾	7¼	7¾
1,000	Am. Can pf.	41¾	40¾	41
325	Am. DeForest Wireless	11	11	11
200	Am. Diesel Engine	14½	14½	14½
100	Am. Light & Traction	*96	*96	*96
300	Am. Writing Paper	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Am. Writing P. pf.	24½	23½	24
200	Bamberger De Lamar	10¾	10¾	10¾
7,400	Bay State Gas	7-16	7-16	7-16
800	British Columbia Cop.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Con. Refrigerating	4½	4½	4½
100	Compressed Air	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,100	Deadwood Cent.	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Electric Boat	20	20	20
200	Elec. Lead Reduction	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,200	Electric Vehicle	6	6	6
1,025	Electric Vehicle pf.	15	14	15
400	Gold Hill Copper	9-16	⅝	⅝
6,200	Greene Con. Copper	27½	26¾	26¾
200	Havana Tobacco	50¾	50	50
200	Inter. R. T., 60% paid	100	100	100
950	Inter. Silver pf.	105	105	105
1,000	Inter Sil. pf. vot. t. c.	20	20	20
650	Lack. Steel rights	5-16	¼	¼
200	Manhattan Transit	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Mexican Central	19	19	19
1,007	Mont. & Boston Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
295	National Enameling	*34⅜	34½	34½
107	National Enameling pf.	*92	91½	91½
200	N. Y. Lumber & Sup.	12¾	12¾	12¾
6,500	Northern Securities	106¾	104½	106
220	Otis Elevator	47	46¾	46¾
200	Seaboard Air Line	24½	24½	24½
140	Standard Milling	2	2	2
250	Standard Milling pf.	20	20	20
14	Standard Oil	675	670	670
900	Tennessee Copper	32½	32	32½
500	Union Copper	2¾	2¾	2¾
250	United Copper	25	25	25
200	United Copper pf.	24	24	24
7,000	U. S. Steel right, w. i.	¾	¾	¾
50	White Knob Copper	10¾	10¾	10¾

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. Writing P. 5s	60	60	60
3,000	Inter. Silver deb. 6s	104½	104½	104½
35,000	Lack. Steel 5s, w. i.	97½	97¼	97½
41,000	Penn. Brewing 4s	64½	63	64¾
5,000	San Francisco 4s	78¾	78¾	78¾
1,000	Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	95	95	95
250,000	U. S. new 5s, w. i.	87¾	87	87¼
3,000	Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	75¼	75¼	75¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

, **QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.**

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported company as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 11. Bid.	Asked.	March 10. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57½	58	57½	58
American Chicle	119	122	119	122
American Chicle pf.	89	92	89	92
Amer. Glucose	½	¾	½	¾
Amer. Malting Co.	26	29½	26	29½
Amer. Type Founders	41	45	41	45
Amer. Type Founders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	70	72	72½	73½
Atlantic Coast Line con. 4s	95½	96	95½	96
Auto. Heating pf.	62	63	62	63
B. W. Blizz	125	130	125	130
B. W. Blizz pf.	125	150	125	150
Bost. Cons. Mills	110	115	110	115
Bost. Cons. Mills pf.	105	110	105	110
California Copper	¼	½	¼	½
Camden Land	¼	5-16	¼	5-16
Casein Co. of America

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 11, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
82	83	60	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+1½
74½	74¾	91,200	*Amal. Copper Co.	74	74½	73¾	74¾	+1½
97½	98½	1,500	Am. Car & F. Co.	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¾	+1¼
100	101	900	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	+1¼
42½	43½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	43	43	42	43	+1
7½	7¾	2,215	*Am. Ice Co.	6¼	7⅜	6¼	7¼	+⅝
23½	24½	4,645	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	22	24	22	23	+1
14½	15¼	500	*Am. Linseed Co.	13¾	15⅛	13	15	+1
30½	32½	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	30	30	30	30	+1
23¾	24¼	1,915	*Am. Locomo. Co.	23¾	25½	23¾	25¼	+1½
83½	84	600	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	83¾	84	83¾	84	+½
3	4	300	*Am. Malting Co.	2½	3½	2½	3½	+½
21	21½	310	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	20½	22	20½	20¾	+½
45½	45¾	1,600	*Am. S. & R. Co.	43½	46½	43½	45¾	+1½
87	88	1,000	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	85	88½	85	87½	+1½
123¾	123¾	19,200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	120	125½	120¾	123¾	+2¾
75	80	60	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	75	70½	75	70½	+3½
121½	122	2,800	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	121¼	121½	120	121½	+3¼
35	40	50	Ann Arbor	35	36	35	36	+1
81½	82	60,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	81¼	82	80¾	82	+1½
97½	97¾	2,900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97¼	+1½
91½	92	14,800	Baltimore & Ohio	91¾	92	91¾	92	+1
82	88	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88	92	88	92	+2
64¾	65	7,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64¼	65¼	63¾	64¾	+¼
135	144½	100	Buff., Roch. & P.	140	140	140	140	+2
73	75	300	Canada Southern	75	75	75	75	+2
130¾	130¾	14,700	Canadian Pacific	129¾	130¾	127¾	129¾	+2½
46¾	46¾	2,200	Cent. of N. J.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+¾
81	82	1,000	Chicago & Alton	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+¾
69	70	400	Chicago & Alton pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	+¾
24½	24¾	2,800	Chicago Great West.	23¾	24½	23¾	24½	+¾
79	81	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+¾
39¾	40¼	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾	+1¼
168¾	169¾	58,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	167¼	169¾	166¾	167¾	+1¾
185	190	110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	185	185	185	185	+2½
17½	18	1,075	Chicago & Northw.	17½	18	17½	18	+⅝
12¾	13	4,250	Chi. & Northw. rts.	12¾	13¼	12¾	12¾	+⅜
15¾	16	400	Chi. Term. Trans.	15¾	16¼	15¾	16	+⅜
20	22	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	20	20	20	20	+1
9¾	10	300	Chicago Union Trac.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	+¼
90	90	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	90	90	90	90	+1
63½	64	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	63	64	63	63	+1
32½	33	3,100	Colorado & Southern	32½	33¼	32½	33	+1
80½	81½	416	Col. & South. 1st pf.	80	81	80	81	+1
51½	52	100	Col. & South. 2d pf.	51	51	51	51	+1
18¾	19¼	1,400	Del., L. & W.	18¾	19¾	18¾	19¼	+¾
206½	208	2,800	Consolidated Gas	206	209½	206	208½	+2
114	114½	500	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	+1
32½	33	8,125	Corn Products Co.	31¾	32¾	31¾	32¾	+¾
84	85	250	Corn Products Co. pf.	84	84	84	84	+¾
169	170	2,400	Delaware & Hudson	165½	170	165½	169¾	+2
86½	87	200	Denver & R. G.	86½	86¾	86½	86¾	+¾
87½	88½	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	86½	88½	86½	88½	+1½
18	19	200	Detroit Southern	15½	16	15½	18	+1
30	31	100	Detroit Southern pf.	30	30	30	30	-1
84½	85	75	Detroit United Ry.	83	85	83	85¼	
90	90¼	1,270	*Distillers Securities	29¾	30	29¾	30	+¼
15	16	600	*Dul., S. S. & A.	15	16	15	16	+1
34½	35¾	30,000	Erie	34½	35¼	34½	35¼	+1
67½	67¾	3,700	Erie 1st pf.	67	67	67	67	+¾
81½	82	4,650	Erie 2d pf.	80	82½	80	82	+1¼
131	132	800	General Electric	130¾	132	131	131	+1
63	65	100	Greenstead Mining	65	65	65	65	
138¾	140	3,600	Illinois Central	135¾	140	138	140	+2
16¾	17¼	100	Internat. Paper	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+1
53¾	54	600	*Internat. Power Co.	53½	54	53½	54	+1
41	41¼	200	Internat. Steam Pump	41½	41½	41½	41½	+¼
36½	37	1,650	Iowa Central	36	36¾	36	36¾	+1
91	92	100	Iowa Central pf.	90	92	90	92	+2
17¾	18	1,000	K., C., Pt. & M. pf.	17¾	18	17¾	18	+¾
30½	31	400	Kansas City South.	31½	31½	30½	30½	
53	53½	800	Kansas City South. pf.	53	53½	52¾	53½	+¾
39¾	40	400	Keokuk & D. M.	39½	39¾	39¼	39¾	+¾
90	100	100	Laclede Gas	90	90	90	90	
41	41¾	600	Lake Erie & West.	41	41¾	41	41¾	+¾
114	116	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	116	116	115	115	-1
113	113	3,710	Louisville & Nashville	116	118	116	117¾	+1
142¾	142¾	18,800	Manhattan Elevated	142¾	142¾	141¾	142¾	+1
116¾	117	1,500	*Met. Securities	115¾	116¾	115¾	116¾	+1
134	134¼	20,550	*Met. Street Railway	132½	135¼	131¾	134¾	+1¾
98	98½	2,300	Mexican Central	96¾	98¾	96¾	98¼	+1
89	90	100	Minn. & St. Louis	90	90	90	90	+1
71	71½	2,500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	71	71½	70	71½	+1
22½	23	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	22¾	23	22¾	23	+¼
57	57¼	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	56½	57¼	56½	57¼	+¼
103½	104	22,400	Missouri Pacific	102½	104½	102½	103¾	+1
27	27¼	200	*Nat. Lead Co.	26¾	27	26¾	27	+¼
117¾	118	300	Nat. R. of Mex. pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	+¾
37	37½	300	Nat. R. of Mex. pf.	36¾	37½	36¾	37½	+¾
153	155	100	*New York Air Brake	152½	152½	152½	152½	+1
132¾	132¾	20,400	New York Central	131¾	133¾	131¾	133	+1¼
49	49¼	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	48¾	49	48¾	49	+¼
118	118	2,215	N. Y., N. H. & H.	117	118	116¾	118	+1
30¾	31	2,500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+¼
71½	71¾	4,000	Norfolk & Western	70¾	71	70¾	71	+¼
105	105	100	North American	105	105	105	105	
37½	37¾	300	Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+¼
144¾	145	48,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	142¾	144¾	142¾	144	+1¾
101¾	101¾	2,200	People's Gas, Chicago	101¼	102	100¾	101¾	+¾
61	62	1,000	*Pressed Steel Car	60¼	62	60¼	60¾	+¾
92	93	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	92	92	92	92	+¾
34¼	34¾	100	Railway Steel Spring	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	
68	68	14,600	Reading	67¾	68¾	66¾	67¾	+¾
71¾	72	900	Reading 2d pf.	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾	+¾
29	29½	1,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	28¾	29½	28¾	29½	+¾
72	72½	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	72	72½	72	72½	+¾
42¾	42¾	28,200	Rock Island Co.	42	42¾	41¾	42¾	+¾
72	72½	1,400	Rock Island Co. pf.	72	72½	72	72½	+¾
28	28½	200	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	28	28½	28	28	-½
78	79	100	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	+1
64½	64½	200	Rutland pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	+1
70¼	70¾	3,200	St. L. & San Fran.	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	+¾
90	90	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	90	90	90	90	+¾
24½	25	100	St. Louis Southw.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+¾
56½	56½	1,600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	+¾
63½	63½	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	63½	63½	63½	63½	+¾
94	94	24,400	Southern Pacific	93½	94	93½	93¾	+¾
25½	25¾	4,000	Southern Ry.	25½	25¾	25½	25¾	+¾
93¼	93¾	150	South. Ry. pf.	93¼	93½	93¼	93¼	+¼
62½	62¾	2,100	Tennessee Coal & Iron	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¾	+1
32	32	2,600	Texas & Pacific	31¾	32	31¾	32	+¾
123	124	200	Third Avenue	124	124	122	123	-1
24	24	1,000	Tol., St. L. & West.	23½	24	23½	24	+¾
42	43	500	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	41½	43	41½	41¾	+¾
118	117	200	Twin City R. T.	116½	117	116½	117	+¾
12	12½	300	*Union Bag & P. Co.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+¼
97½	97¾	58,800	Union Pacific	94¾	97¾	92¾	97¾	+3½
80½	81	1,200	Union Pacific pf.	81	81	80¾	80¾	+¼
100¾	100¾	500	United Fruit Co.	100¾	100¾	100	100	+¾
		100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	50	50	50	50	
		100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+¾
		200	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf.	63½	63½	63	63	+¾
12¾	12¾	1,600	U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+¾
61¾	61¾	500	U. S. Leather pf.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	+¾
24½	24¾	2,100	U. S. Realty & Con.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+¾
60	60	600	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	60	60	60	60	+¾
15¾	15¾	460	U. S. Rubber	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+¾
51	52¼	375	U. S. Rubber pf.	51	51	51	51	+¾
36¾	37	13,900	U. S. Steel	36¾	37	36¾	37	+¾
87½	88¼	12,375	U. S. Steel pf.	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼	+¾
81½	82	125	Va.-Caro. Chemical	80½	82	80½	82	+1½
125	126½	1,100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	126	126	125	125	-1
28	28½	1,550	Wabash	28	28¼	27½	28¼	+¾
46½	46¾	7,400	Wabash pf.	44	46¾	44¾	46¾	+1
86½	87	700	Western Union Tel.	86¾	87	86¾	86¾	+¼
202	215	500	Westinghouse E. & M.	200	202	200	202	-1
24	24¼	1,500	Wisconsin Central	23½	24¼	23½	24¼	+¾
48	50	600	Wisconsin Central pf.	48½	49	48½	49¾	+¾
Sales.		716,403	*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Considerable irregularity existed in this market today, with pronounced weakness in the Consolidated Lake Superior stocks, both of which declined to the lowest prices ever quoted for them, the preferred going to 16½, against yesterday's close at 20, and the common declining 3 13-16. The lowest prices were made at the close. The selling was persistent, but so widely scattered as to remove doubt that Pennsylvania Railroad interests were unloading. A broker who has bought steadily of late said the purchases and those of other houses he knew of were for New York, but he admitted he did not know the principal of principals. New Haven Iron and Steel was off 1¼. United Traction of Pittsburg preferred 1, Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel 6s 1¼, American Asphalt 5s ½. Philadelphia Rapid Transit ¼ and Lehigh Navigation ⅛. Fractional gains were scored in several stocks. Lehigh Valley and Welsbach gained half a point each, while Welsbach 5s improved 1 per cent. Notwithstanding the declines, the sentiment on the Street seems to be gradually changing for the better.

Total sales 32,519 shares and $96,500 bonds. Range of prices:

		High.	Low.	Last.
90	Am. Sys. Co.	90	90	90
200	Cambria Steel	30¾	30¼	30¼
1,100	Cons. Lake Sup.	4 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16
100	Cons. Lake Sup. pf.	20	16½	16½
100	Diamond Steel	7	7	7
100	Elec. Co. of Am.	8¾	8¾	8¾
3,250	Erie	35¾	34¾	34¾
100	Erie Co. of N. Amer.	25	24	24
671	Lehigh Valley R. R.	42	41½	41½
10	Lehigh Nav.	75	75	75
10	Metropolitan St. Ry.	182½	182½	182½
50	New Haven Steel	7	7	7
201	Pennsylvania	71 15-16	71¾	71¾
100	Phila. Traction	97	97	97
200	Phila. Electric	8 13-16	8¾	8¾
100	Philadelphia Co.	42	41¾	41¾
50	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45	44¾	44¾
1,000	Phila. Rapid Trans.	13¾	13½	13½
1,400	Reading	29 5-16	29¼	29 1-16
1,600	Southern Pacific	93	91¾	91¾
100	Steel Hoop	71	71	71
1,217	United Gas Imp. Co.	104¾	104	104¾
100	Union Traction	46½	46½	46½
4,350	United States Steel	37	36¾	36¾
113	United Trac. Pitts. pf.	80	80	80
25	Warwick & S. R. R.	70½	70½	70½
50	Wabash Co.	31	31	31

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—New York exchange to-day was at par. Time and call loans, 6@6½ per cent.

Local securities once more were led by a decline in Can Issues. There is renewed fear that there will be no dividend this year. Further, the report ran that the shares were out of the stock, having peddled it out in small lots during the last week. This could not be proved. Both issues were inundated moderately. March, 8@8½, and Trust said off & 1@1½, and 71@8 and Trust said off & 1@1½, and 71@8 and Trust said off & 1@1½, and 71@8

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Greenwich Street Corner Sold to Elbridge T. Gerry—Adolph Lewisohn Buys on Washington Heights.

William A. White & Sons and E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for the estate of Edwin M. Harrison to Elbridge T. Gerry the northeast corner of Greenwich and Harrison Streets, four and five story buildings on plot 75 by 100. The property has been held at $175,000.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Gutwillig Brothers to Adolph Lewisohn the plot of about seven lots comprising the block front on the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets, at its junction with the Boulevard Lafayette. The property has frontages of 190.10 feet on Broadway, 100 feet on One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 82.9 feet on One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 101.3 feet on the Boulevard Lafayette, and has a rear line of 124 feet. Mr. Lewisohn has no definite plans for the future of the plot, although some temporary improvement of it with two-story buildings may be undertaken.

E. Fellman has sold for Francis M. Bacon, Jr., the plot, 100 by 110, at the southwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Hawthorne Street.

It is reported that Harriet W. Barnard has sold the four-story building 1,508 Broadway, adjoining the southeast corner of Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 80.

Frank Tilford has sold his residence at 245 West Seventy-second Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 20 by 102.2. The buyer is a Mr. Piel.

The Hudson Realty is the buyer of the property 13 and 15 West Twentieth Street, 36 by 92, the sale of which by the Webb estate was reported a few days ago. The McVicker Realty Trust Company and S. Osgood Pell & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

The Bradley & Currier Company has sold the five-story flat 6 West Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Francis B. Robert has sold for William E. Finn to Lewis Schlesinger the two five-story flats 54 and 56 East Seventy-sixth Street, on plot 33 by 102.2.

Julian T. Saxe & Co. have sold for Mrs. Hannah Heiburn of Boston, at about $30,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 227 West Ninetieth Street, 20 by 100.8. The buyer, Emanuel Heilner, of the firm of Heilner & Wolf, will occupy the house.

I. Randolph Jacobs & Co. have sold to Charles M. Rosenthal the four five-story triple flats 178 to 184 East One Hundred and First Street, each 25 by 100.

Silas H. Furman is the buyer of 40 and 42 West Twenty-fifth Street, sold recently through S. B. Goodale & Son.

Annie Randell has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 141 East Fifty-sixth Street, on lot 19 by 100.5.

John A. Carter has sold the four-story dwelling 342 West Fifty-seventh Street, 19 by 100.5.

Max Marx has sold to the Bronx Investment Company the four five-story flats 490 to 496 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, on plot 100 by 112.6.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for S. Moses to Moritz L. Ernst the four-story flat, with stores, 1,483 Brook Avenue, 100 by 30.10.

The estate of Abram J. Felter has sold the three-story brick dwelling 200 West Fourth Street, 20 by 60, and the two-story dwelling 309 West Fourth Street, 20 by 75. These properties were to have been sold at auction yesterday by James L. Wells.

Sophie H. Ward has sold to E. & G. Rupp'alle the four-story dwelling 13 East Ninth Street, 25 by 92.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the Hiram Merritt estate 88 East Tenth Street, 21 by 92.6, Hamilton Fish leasehold.

John N. Golding negotiated the sale of 822 Fifth Avenue for Mrs. Albert Bierstadt.

The dwelling 224 Madison Avenue, sold recently by Mrs. Emily N. Vanderpoel, was transferred yesterday to Charles A. Peabody.

George Milne negotiated the sale of 8 and 10 West Thirteenth Street for M. S. Auerbach to William C. Dewey, the buyer giving in part payment vacant property on One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

Edward J. Welling, Jr., was the broker in the sale of the plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 110 feet west of Fifth Avenue, to Louis Lese.

Edward Polak sold for Marcus Nathan 2,020 Fulton Avenue, a two-story brick dwelling on lot 15 by 90; also, for Charles Jorkensen, 2,053 Clyde Avenue, a two-story dwelling, 22 by 154; also, for Joseph Tesoro, the two-story dwelling, 25 by 100, on the west side of Hughes Avenue, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street; also, for Malinda G. Mace, Lots 3317 to 3319 on Tremont Avenue, Bronx Bridge; also, for Martin J. Keogh, Lot 45, on Fifth Avenue, and Lots 13 and 14 on Nineteenth Street, Wakefield.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for a Mr. Lyner, 675 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, the two-and-one-half-story dwelling on lot 25 by 100, for $6,500.

Arthur S. Cox & Co. have sold for the Empire City Realty Company 231, 233, and 235 East Fifty-sixth Street, three five-story tenements, on plot 75 by 100.5.

Fechbeimer & Co. have sold for the estate of Agnes Lynch, 915 Sixth Avenue, a store and dwelling to the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company.

M. & L. Hess have sold for the William Wicke Company three lots on the east side of First Avenue, 46.8 feet north of Thirty-first Street. This completes the sale of the entire block front on First Avenue from Thirty-first to Thirty-second Street, the buildings of which were formerly occupied by the William Wicke Company, and which had been deeded by the latter to Mrs. Isabella Bryant, who will improve the property with a factory for his own occupancy.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

209 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 180 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, T. C. Courter:..... $3,000

By Vera Johnson, Jr., Company.

33 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 172.10 feet east of Madison Avenue, 21.8 by 98.8, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; sale for benefit of creditors, Platt & Soley, representing a client..... 40,500

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

61 and 63½ Morton Street, north side, 250.3 feet east of Bedford, 32.11 by 100.1 and irregular, Trinity Church leasehold, two four-story tenements; public auction sale, to C. Rassetti..... 4,800

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

4 and 6 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 360 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 55 by 100.8, three and four story brick factory buildings; foreclosure sale, to William H. Stegman 37,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Frederick H. Comstock, referee, 192 and 194 Greenwich Street, northwest corner of Fulton Street, 40.8 by 47.6 by 24.6; three and four-story brick buildings, with stores.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, H. S. Sayen, referee, 238 and 238 Bowery, east side, 146.2 feet south of Stanton Street, 51.6 by 174.8 and irregular, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $26,526.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Gustavus T. Kirby, referee, 213 and 215 Duane Street and 120 West Street, being the block front on the north side of Duane Street, between West and Carolina Streets, 24.8 by 83.2 by 44.9 and irregular, three five-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $94,000.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, G. M. Speir, referee, 2,916 and 2,918 Eighth Avenue, east side, 49.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 25.10 and 25, respectively, by 100, two four-story brick tenements with stores. Due on judgment on each, $12,809, subject to other mortgages on each, for $12,809.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 647 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, one and two-story frame buildings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-third Street, south side, 180 feet east of First Avenue, for a two-story brick store, 20 by 94.11; Adam Happel of 138 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $1,800.

Nos. 77 and 79 Essex Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 43.9 by 74.7; Mandel & Morasz of 235 Henry Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $36,000.

Twelfth Street, south side, 120 feet east of Avenue D, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 55; Christian Vorndran of 672 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; Bruns Architectural Company of 2,207 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $4,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Macy Place, for two five-story brick tenements, 37 by 90; McCarthy & Macy of 1,025 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owners; Bruns Architectural Company of 2,207 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $60,000.

White Plains Avenue, northwest corner of Sixth Street, for a two-story frame stable and shed, 40 by 16; John Bauer, Jr., premises, owner; Louis Fink of 2,726 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Alterations.

Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 240 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 97.10 by 100; also, Fifty-first Street, north side, 20 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 123 by 98; also, Mott Street, east side, 100 feet north of Bayard Street, 20 by 50; to four-story brick public schools; G. P. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $4,220.

No. 194 Delancey Street, to a five-story flat, 41.10 by 51.10; Annie Zwerding of 495 Ninth Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 350 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story tenement, 25 by 62; George Kerp, premises, owner; John E. Krusel of 350 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 24 Greenwich Street to the Scandinavian Emigrants' Home, 20.7 by 82; E. A. Dennis of 239 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Washington and Albany Streets, northwest corner, to a five-story brick stable; P. Ballantine & Sons of 124 Cedar Street, owners; Thom & Wilson of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $12,000.

Canal and Elm Streets, southwest corner, to five-story brick stores, 74.10 by 76.11; Miss M. W. Bruce of 810 Fifth Avenue, owner; I. Giller of 416 Broadway, architect; cost, $36,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, north side, 280 feet east of Jerome Avenue, to a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 20 by 30; George H. Wuber, premises, owner; John E. Kirby of 782 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Washington Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a three-story frame church and parish house, 21 by 90; Church of the Advocate, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, owner; Ellicott & Kline of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $6,000.

Morris Avenue, west side, 126 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 22 by 34; M. Blasser of 2,267 Morris Avenue, owner; D. Reisemann of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, March 11.

AVENUE A, w s, 20 ft n of 70th St, 25x 75; Emanuel Heilner to Moses J. Wolf, 10 years, all liens..... $1

AVENUE D, 99 and 58, s e corner of 8th St, 38.8x82; Abraham Nevins and another to Minnie Jacobs, (mtg $32,000)..... 1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 50 ft s of 174th St, 50x100.6; Isaac G. Perrell to Sarah J. Rossell, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 68th St, 20x80x100; Jacob Levin to Simon Schwartz, (mtg $162,000)..... 120,000

FORSYTH ST, easterly side, 2 ft s of Hester St, 30x89.9x50.1x100; Thomas W. Logue, executor and trustee, to William Feinberg and another, (mtg $38,000)..... 52,250

GROVE HILL PLACE, 98.3 ft s of Trinity Av, runs e 25.2, s 102 w 32.11 to Trinity Av; n 29x e 29.10x n 50, with title to strip between s s of Grove Hill Place and n s of 160th St, Avenue C, w corner of Cedar Place, 33.8x100; Trinity Av, n w corner of Cedar Place, 34.8x 48.11x34x48; Sylvanus O. Phelon to Marie Phelon, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

HOUSTON ST, 248 and 250, s e corner of Avenue D, 44.9x70; Louis Miebern and another to Simon Steiner, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

HOUSTON ST, 34 and 36, 40x85; Elias Kaminer to George H. Figueron, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

LAFAYETTE ST, e s, 100 ft s of St. Raymond's Av, 22x112.6x irregular; Philip Mangold to Louis Mangold, (mtg $1,800)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 99 ft 6 of 50th St, 20x90; William H. Siegman to Laura S. Heilner, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,210 and 1,215, s w corner of 126th St, 42.10x75; C. Richardson to Florence W. Clark..... 9,250

MADISON AV, w s, 51.6 ft s of 97th St, 20x90; Emily N. Vanderpool, widow, to Charles A. Peabody..... 1

MARION AV, 3,051, w s, 25x163.8x25.1x 161.2; Frederick Muehlhaus to Irene E. Wright, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

MORGAN AV, 100, e s, at junction of e s of Crotona Parkway, prem; Sarah E. Geormean to Annie A. McCord, Ca. G..... 200

PITT ST, 60, e s, 25.1x100.5; Leon Traub to Minnie Smith, (mtg $21,000)..... 1

RIDGE ST, 97 West, 20.6x100; Grove St, 509 to 160; Howard Beck and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 100

SOUTH ST, s s, 200 numbers Piers 23 and 24, Atlantic Basin, with bulkhead rights; Caroline A. McCready to Virginia S. Verplanck, all title..... 1

SPRING ST, e s, 50.2 ft w of Varick St, 25x75.7x irregular; George Figueron to Solomon Miller, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

STANTON ST, 526, n s, 27.5x70; Sender Feldmark to Isaac Hershkowitz, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

VANDAM ST, n s, 65 ft w of Macdougal St, 32.3x125x irregular; Albert Ritchie to Abraham Erdenberg, (mtg $16,500)..... 16,500

WEST END AV, n s, 52 ft 8 of 90th St, 17.6x100; Charles S. Berger to Edward Schafer, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 200.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 31.3x125x20.8x165; Edward F. Lacy to William S. Miller..... 1,500

187TH ST, n s, Lot 1,205, map Wakefield; 99 x132x99x130; White Plains Road, e s, at 10th Av, gore; 1st Av, e s, gore lot 116, same map; Daniel M. Owen and another, executors, and others, to Sarah M. Hogan..... 1

187TH ST, e s, Lot 1,205, map Wakefield, 99 x132x99x130; White Plains Road, e s, at 10th Av, gore; 1st Av, e s, gore lot 116, same map; Sarah M. Hogan to Susan H. Cordial, (mtg $700)..... 1

187TH ST, e s, Lot 1,205, map Wakefield, 99 x132x99x130; White Plains Road, e s, at 10th Av, gore; 1st Av, e s, gore lot 116, same map; Susan H. Cordial to Charles J. Chapman..... 1

3D AV, e s, 175 ft n of 1st St, 25x100, Ollinville; Harris and another Building and Loan Association to Maude C. Mabie, R. & S..... 1

9TH AV, n w corner of Briggs Av, 231.11x 121.8x211x230, William's Bridge; Lucetta P. Goldsborough to Mary A. Easton..... 4,000

11TH AV, 98.11, e s, 74 feet, Semler Court, to Harris Weisberg, (mtg $25,000)..... 40,000

11TH ST, 218 and 220 East, 43x93x irregular; Harris J. Packtman and another to Samuel Levy, (mtg $60,000)..... 70,500

11TH ST, s w s, 351 ft w of 2d Av, 22x 95; 11th St, s w s, 329.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 21.6x95; Harris J. Packtman and another to Samuel Levy, subject to mtg..... 1

12TH ST, 324 East, 38x102.2; Solomon Eyshan to Israel Rotkowitz and another, (mtg $28,500)..... 100

14TH ST, 244 and 246 West, 39x41.5; Simon Schwartz to Jacob Levin and another, (mtg $43,000)..... 55,000

16TH ST, s s, 220.6 ft w of Avenue B, 25x100.3; John M. Knox to Willard T. Ca..... 1

16TH ST, s s, 220.6 ft w of Avenue B, 25x100.3; Austin E. Pressinger, referee, to John M. Knox..... 18,000

18TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 103.3; W. T. Leslie to Elizabeth E. Peck, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

22D ST, 447 West, 20x98.9; Wilhelmine and Julius Klein to Pauline Klein, (mtg $13,000)..... 1

23D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Patrick McSweeney to Frederick W. Berlin, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

24TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 6th Av, 50x 114.4; Elizabeth Hubenay, widow, to Arthur J. Collins..... 1,000

25TH ST, 127 East, 18.8x74.4; Irene A. Ahuts to Archibald M. Mastay, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

37TH ST, 241 West, 20x98.9; Nellis Voit to Charles Galewski ½ part, (mtg $17,500)..... 1

39TH ST, 116 West, Fifth Road, 1,782 s e corner of 174th St, 17th St, 25x100.7x irregular; George Figueron to Solomon Miller, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

STANTON ST, 526, n s, 27.5x70; Sender Feldmark to Isaac Hershkowitz, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

VANDAM ST, n s, 65 ft w of Macdougal St, 32.3x125x irregular; Albert Ritchie to Abraham Erdenberg, (mtg $16,500)..... 16,500

WEST END AV, n s, 52 ft 8 of 90th St, 17.6x100; Charles S. Berger to Edward Schafer, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 200.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 31.3x125x20.8x165; Edward F. Lacy to William S. Miller..... 1,500

187TH ST, n s, Lot 1,205, map Wakefield, 99 x132x99x130; White Plains Road, e s, at 10th Av, gore; 1st Av, e s, gore lot 116, same map; Daniel M. Owen and another, executors, and others, to Sarah M. Hogan..... 1

187TH ST, e s, Lot 1,205, map Wakefield, 99 x132x99x130; White Plains Road, e s, at 10th Av, gore; 1st Av, e s, gore lot 116, same map; Sarah M. Hogan to Susan H. Cordial, (mtg $700)..... 1

187TH ST, e s, Lot 1,205, map Wakefield, 99 x132x99x130; White Plains Road, e s, at 10th Av, gore; 1st Av, e s, gore lot 116, same map; Susan H. Cordial to Charles J. Chapman..... 1

3D AV, e s, 175 ft n of 1st St, 25x100, Ollinville; Harris and another Building and Loan Association to Maude C. Mabie, R. & S..... 1

9TH AV, n w corner of Briggs Av, 231.11x 121.8x211x230, William's Bridge; Lucetta P. Goldsborough to Mary A. Easton..... 4,000

11TH AVENUE, 98.11, e s, 74 feet, Semler Court, to Harris Weisberg, (mtg $25,000)..... 40,000

11TH ST, 218 and 220 East, 43x93x irregular; Harris J. Packtman and another to Samuel Levy, (mtg $60,000)..... 70,500

11TH ST, s w s, 351 ft w of 2d Av, 22x 95; 11th St, s w s, 329.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 21.6x95; Harris J. Packtman and another to Samuel Levy, subject to mtg..... 1

12TH ST, 324 East, 38x102.2; Solomon Eyshan to Israel Rotkowitz and another, (mtg $28,500)..... 100

14TH ST, 244 and 246 West, 39x41.5; Simon Schwartz to Jacob Levin and another, (mtg $43,000)..... 55,000

16TH ST, s s, 220.6 ft w of Avenue B, 25x100.3; John M. Knox to Willard T. Ca..... 1

16TH ST, s s, 220.6 ft w of Avenue B, 25x100.3; Austin E. Pressinger, referee, to John M. Knox..... 18,000

18TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 103.3; W. T. Leslie to Elizabeth E. Peck, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

22D ST, 447 West, 20x98.9; Wilhelmine and Julius Klein to Pauline Klein, (mtg $13,000)..... 1

23D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Patrick McSweeney to Frederick W. Berlin, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

24TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 6th Av, 50x 114.4; Elizabeth Hubenay, widow, to Arthur J. Collins..... 1,000

25TH ST, 127 East, 18.8x74.4; Irene A. Ahuts to Archibald M. Mastay, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

37TH ST, 241 West, 20x98.9; Nellis Voit to Charles Galewski ½ part, (mtg $17,500)..... 1

39TH ST, 116 West, Fifth Road, 1,782 s e corner of 174th St, 17th St, 25x100.7x irregular; George Figueron to Solomon Miller, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

110TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Aurelia Fire Library Society to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, R. & S..... 1

114TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 25x100.11; Herman L. Cunningham to Provident Real Estate Company, (mtg $71,000.) Ca. G..... 100

115TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 25x100.11; Provident Real Estate Company to Bruns Architectural Company of 2,207 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $4,000..... 4,800

115TH ST, e s, 124.4 ft s of Riverside Drive, 19x100.11; Nelson D. Gilwell to Philip Medowitz, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

117TH ST, 177 and 179, n s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Charles Reichard to William Strahan, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

120TH ST, 226 West, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan to Frank P. Hoffman, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

121ST ST, 225 East, 25x102.2; 227 East, 25x 102.2; 229 East, 25x102.2; Louis M. Cohen to P. Chauncey Anderson, R. & S..... 1

121ST ST, 229 East, 25x102.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, R. & S..... 1

121ST ST, 231 East, 25x102.2; Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $12,000)..... 2,500

123D ST, 226 East, 25x102.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $12,000)..... 2,500

123D ST, 228 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 228 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 230 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 232 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 234 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 236 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 238 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 240 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 242 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 244 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 246 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 248 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 250 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 252 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 254 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 256 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 258 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 260 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 262 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 264 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 266 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 268 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 270 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 272 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 274 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 276 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 278 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 280 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 282 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 284 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 286 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 288 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 290 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 292 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 294 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 296 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 298 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 300 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 302 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 304 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 306 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 308 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 310 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 312 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 314 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 316 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 318 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 320 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 322 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 324 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 326 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 328 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 330 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 332 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 334 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 336 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 338 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 340 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 342 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 344 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 346 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 348 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 350 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 352 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 354 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 356 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 358 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 360 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 362 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 364 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 366 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 368 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 370 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 372 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 374 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 376 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 378 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 380 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 382 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 384 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 386 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 388 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 390 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 392 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 394 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 396 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 398 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 400 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 402 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 404 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 406 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 408 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 410 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 412 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 414 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 416 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 418 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 420 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 422 East, 20.10x92.2; J. Lewis Strahan, referee, to Louis M. Cohen, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 424 East, 20.10x92.2; Frank P. Hoffman to P. Chauncey Anderson, executor, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,800

123D ST, 426 East, 20.10x92.2; J. L

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS
in the Fifth Avenue Section
For Rent from May 1st.
List and full particulars of
L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
[illegible] Fifth Av., near 44th St.

125th St., Between 7th and 8th Avs.—Three-story and basement high-stoop; butler's pantry extension; 11 rooms and bath; rent $700; others in this vicinity from $500 up. M. H. Meyers, 1,431 8th Av.

125th St., 8th and 9th Avs.—3-story and basement in fine shape; rent very reasonable. Geo. W. Mercer & Son, 261 West 125th St.

HARLEM houses, $750 up; sand for list. WILCOX & SHELTON, 240 West 125th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

FERNLEIGH HALL
No. 30 East 76th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS.
Consisting of 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Every Room Perfectly Lighted and Ventilated.
The most accessible apartment house in the city. Hardwood finish throughout. Electric light, telephones, all-night elevator and hall service. Rich decoration. Rents $35 to $47.50 per month. Rooms let on application. Apply on premises.

THE "RUTHERFORD"
2262-2270 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suite of 4 rooms and bath, rent $25; also from May 1st, 5 rooms and bath, $42 to $45; elevator, telephone, heat, and hot water; pamphlet on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

"THE GRANTLEY."
557 West 124th St.
4 and 5 rooms; elevator apartments; electric light; telephone; all conveniences. $22 to $30. Premises open. M. L. & C. RENOU, 95 Liberty St.

A.—Steam heated apartments, six and seven rooms; the Shermerhorn, 2 blocks each, corner 89th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear. The houses are perfectly kept; location desirable and easy of access; rents $27.50 to $35. Apply Janitor, or Chas. F. Noble, Agent, 61 Liberty St. 4,181 3d Av., n'r 89th St.

LA PARIS APARTMENT HOUSE,
230, 232 WEST 127TH ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.
New building; steam-heated apartments of six rooms and bath; with all the latest improvements; cabinet trim; telephone; office waiting room; janitor service; rents $26 to $40 per month; surface cars convenient. Apply on premises. H. M. GREENBERG, Owner.

Al.—107 St. Nicholas Av., near 116th St.—Single (top) flat, 5 rooms; light, heated rooms; hot water supply; bath; $22, worth $40. Bellamy, corner, 3d Av. and 42d St.

West Central Park—52 B. 106th St., 7 large light rooms, bath, modern plumbing, hot water, steam heat; top floor; $25. ALEXANDER, 504 5th Av.

Bachelor apartments, "Westerly," 101-107 West 94th St.; steam, plumbing; electric light; steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Willis Ann Gherry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Unfurnished or furnished apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath in first-class apartment hotel, 108 East 30th St.

Broadway Corner 96th St.; Opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette.—Grand; seven and bath; decorated to suit; only $60.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

50th St., 58 East, Madison Av.—Exquisitely appointed suites for bachelors; elegant parlor floor for doctor; electricity; valet; references. Telephone 2090—38th.

Fire-room flat, bath, complete; immediate; piano, linen, silver; elevator; $40, $45. Baird, 329 West 116th St.

A three-room hotel apartment to sublet; fully furnished. 778 BINGHAM, 94th St., Broadway. Apartment 2.

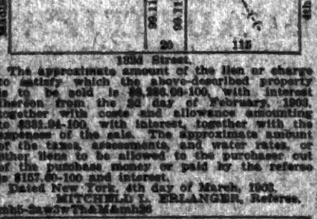
Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THOMAS M. HEDGER, plaintiff, against RICHARD M. HEDGER et al., defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date February 20th, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 31st day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street distant westerly one hundred and fifteen feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and running thence northerly parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; and thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known and distinguished by the Number 57 East 132nd Street.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1903.
MITCHELL L. ERLANGER, Referee.
WALLACE & WOOD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



125th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $37,500.00, with interest thereon from the 2d day of February, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $231.50, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $983.94 and interest.—Dated New York, 7th day of March, 1903.
JOHN W. RUSSELL, Referee.
mh9-2awSwWA&Thmh9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY WALLACH, plaintiff, against FANNY GOTTLIEB and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street distant westerly one hundred and fifteen feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and running thence northerly parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; and thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known and distinguished by the Number 57 East 132nd Street.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1903.
MITCHELL L. ERLANGER, Referee.
WALLACE & WOOD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

132d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,000.00, with interest thereon from the 2d day of February, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $231.50, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $983.94-100 and interest.—Dated New York, 7th day of March, 1903.
JOHN W. RUSSELL, Referee.
mh9-2awSwWA&Thmh9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY WALLACH, plaintiff, against FANNY GOTTLIEB and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street distant westerly one hundred and fifteen feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and running thence northerly parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; and thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known and distinguished by the Number 57 East 132nd Street.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1903.
MITCHELL L. ERLANGER, Referee.
WALLACE & WOOD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

132d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,750.00, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of March, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $274.85, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,983.94-100 and interest.—Dated New York, 4th day of March, 1903.
MITCHELL L. ERLANGER, Referee.
mh5-2awSwThAMmh5

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. [illegible], one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 4th day of March, 1903, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHESTER B. LAWRENCE, Jr., lately doing business in the City, County, and State of New York, at 35 Broadway, or against his assigned estate, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the benefit of creditors of the said Chester B. Lawrence, Jr., at the office of Dallas Flannagan, attorney for said assignee, No. 20 Broad Street, City and County of New York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1903.
Dated New York, March 9th, 1903.
GEORGE H. WOLBERT, Assignee.
DALLAS FLANNAGAN, Att'y for Assignee, 20 Broad Street, City and County of New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LEWIS W. WRIGHT vs. CHARLES C. MEIGS. You will please take notice that pursuant to the terms of an order of the Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 4th day of March, 1903, made in the above-entitled action, you and each of you who are creditors of the copartnership of Wright & Meigs, formerly doing business at No. 115 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, are severally required to present your respective claims and counts, and demands, duly proven by affidavit and vouchers, to the undersigned, at the office of Robert L. Roessle, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August, 1903, otherwise you may be excluded from any benefit which may be paid by the assignee of said firm out of the assets in their hands.
Dated New York, Feby 4th, 1903. W. BENTON CRISP, Referee, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f5-tawSwThAmh9

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WILLIAM METH, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1903, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 13th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

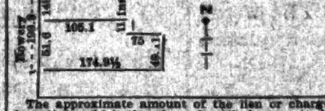
All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and known by the street numbers 281 and 283 Bowery, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and ninety-nine (199) feet nine (9) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of the Bowery with the southerly line of Stanton Street; running thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with the southerly line of Stanton Street, one hundred and seventy-four (174) feet nine and one-half inches (9½); running thence northerly, at right angles or nearly so to Stanton Street, forty-nine (49) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westerly, and parallel or nearly so with Stanton Street, seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and at right angles or nearly so to Stanton Street, eleven (11) inches; thence again westerly, and again parallel or nearly so with Stanton Street, one hundred and five (105) feet one (1) inch to the easterly side of the Bowery at a point distant one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet three (3) inches southerly from the said southeast corner of the Bowery and Stanton Street; and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery fifty-one (51) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Also all and singular the boilers, engines and steam heating and power plant now installed in said premises; also the elevators and all machinery attached thereto, including the guides and cables necessary to operate said elevators now installed in said premises; also all belting, shafting, pulleys, appliances and appurtenances thereto attached now placed in said premises.

Subject to a mortgage to the Atlantic Dock Company to secure the payment of the aggregate sum of one hundred and twelve thousand dollars and interest. Subject, also, to another mortgage executed and delivered by said Louise M. Mitchell to said Atlantic Dock Company to secure the payment of the sum of ten thousand dollars, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York.

Dated New York, February 14, 1903.
CHRISTOPHER LIES, Referee.
ALFRED E. MUDGE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 160 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 281 and 283 Bowery:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-six thousand and 00-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the ninth day of February, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to four hundred sixty-eight and 14-100 dollars, with interest from February 11th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale.

There may possibly be an assessment for opening and widening Elm Street, and a meter charge for Croton water, which may be paid by the referee and allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage amounting to $11,000.00, with interest at 5% from December 6th, 1901, and a second mortgage amounting to $10,000.00, with interest at 6% from December 17th, 1901.

Dated New York, February 14, 1903.
H. SCHIEFFELIN SAYERS, Referee.
f16-5awSwWA&Smh12

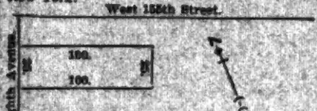
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN STAUF, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, with the buildings thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy (270) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and in the centre of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining, and running thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as and by the street number 2,016 Eighth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,016 Eighth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, New York:

West 155th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,750.00, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of March, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $274.85, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,983.94-100 and interest.—Dated New York, 7th day of March, 1903.
JOHN W. RUSSELL, Referee.
mh9-2awSwWA&Thmh9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY WALLACH, plaintiff, against FANNY GOTTLIEB and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street distant westerly one hundred and fifteen feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and running thence northerly parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; and thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known and distinguished by the Number 57 East 132nd Street.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1903.
MITCHELL L. ERLANGER, Referee.
WALLACE & WOOD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

132d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,750.00, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of March, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $274.85, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,983.94-100 and interest.—Dated New York, 4th day of March, 1903.
MITCHELL L. ERLANGER, Referee.
mh5-2awSwThAMmh5

Legal Notices.

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of March, 1903, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And you and each of you, if you have any interest under the said will, as executor, trustee or otherwise, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in default thereof such appearance or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

(Seal.) Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

JOHN PAINE FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DUTCHER, TWOMBLY & PUTNEY, Attorneys for petitioner, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE WILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Robert L. Roessle, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of October, 1903. And all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment to the undersigned without delay.
Dated New York, March 7th, 1903.
MARY WILEY, CHARLES F. BAUER-DORF, CHARLES ROHR, Executors. ROBERT L. ROESSLE, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

Surrogate Notices.

SIDDLE, HARRIET S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline A. Dennison, Alexander F. Dennison, Harriet L. Dennison, Alexander F. Dennison, Jr., Robert C. Dennison, Oscar E. Dennison, Harriet A. Bowne, George Dennison, John A. Dennison, Jr., Mary Dennison, William Cobb, Martin H. Mitchell, Harold F. Powell, Marion V. D. Powell, Elizabeth I. G. Powell, George F. Powell, Jr., William M. Rayner, Kate W. Sneden, Harriet A. Rayner, Maria Dennison, Robert E. Dennison, a nephew of Harriet S. Biddle, deceased, whose residence is unknown, Emma E. Dennison, Sarah Dennison Biddle, below named deceased, whose residence is unknown, and "Jane" Dennison, a niece of Harriet S. Biddle, below named deceased, whose name and residence are both unknown, the name "Jane" being fictitious, her true name and residence being unknown to plaintiff, Harriet S. Biddle, deceased, and to the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of the said HARRIET S. BIDDLE, deceased, if any there be other than those above named, Defendants, Greeting:

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1903, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the last will and testament of Harriet S. Biddle, late of the County of New York, deceased.

And you and each of you, if you have any interest under the said will, as executor, trustee or otherwise, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in default thereof such appearance or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

(Seal.) Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

JOHN PAINE FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DUTCHER, TWOMBLY & PUTNEY, Attorneys for petitioner, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE WILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Robert L. Roessle, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of October, 1903. And all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment to the undersigned without delay.
Dated New York, March 7th, 1903.
MARY WILEY, CHARLES F. BAUER-DORF, CHARLES ROHR, Executors. ROBERT L. ROESSLE, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

Last year The New York Times carried 2,500,000 lines of advertising.

For Sale.

THE LIGHT OF THE AGE.
"SUVLIGHT."
Trade Mark Patented.
THE LATEST AND BEST.
350 CANDLE POWER.
Saves 80% on Gas Bills
Never blackens the mantle.
COMPLETE LAMP $1.
"Suvlight" Burner, Nickel Brass, $1c & 25c.
SUVIO HEATING AND LIGHT CO.
LOWER 4D AVE., 50 PARK PL., N. Y. CITY.

SAFES—New and second-hand at lowest prices. Safes bought and exchanged. Write or call. 7-9 307 Franklin. KINSEY, RAINIER & THOMPSON CO., 308 Broadway, N.Y. Bet. White & Walker Sts.

GENERAL
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
256 Broadway, Park Place. Tel. 1973 Corl'd.
Machines RENTED $7 day, week or month.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. HOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1432 John.

Centre Gas Fixture Co., 199 Centre St.—Chandeliers for churches, business, or private houses, new, second-hand, and to order, at your own price. Gas engines, machinery, gas pumps, brass.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; offices and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All Makes.
F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving; stores, offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD WEEKLY. All makes at 56 Warren St., N.Y.; 350 Fulton St., B'klyn

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 227 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $5 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. The Model Typewriter Central Typewriter Exchange, 209 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 382 Broadway.—Call up 2166 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY L. GOODWIN, as Trustee under the will of MATILDA R. CODDINGTON, for the benefit of ANDREW C. CODDINGTON and remaindermen, plaintiff, against SIMON FEIST and CARRIE FEIST, his wife; Marshall S. Hyer, as temporary Receiver of the property of Simon Feist, a bankrupt; The Stuyvesant Insurance Company; Arthur R. Peck, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Bruce W. Aldrich, deceased; Christian Cook; Thomas Ryan; Thomas Hogan; Eugene J. Kline; Louis Will; William B. Leffingwell; Edward R. Jennings; James E. Briggs; Milton Clark; David R. Burrell; Annette A. Hardin, as Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of George A. Hardin, deceased; Watts T. Loomis; Judson J. Gilbert; William F. Lansing; Hadley Jones; John W. Fitzgerald; George Kirkland and James R. Rafter, as Executors of the last will and testament of Henry D. Alexander, deceased; Robert Earle H.; Charles B. Everson, as Administrator, and Helen S. Everson, as Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Orlon Everson, deceased; Margaret E. Kaufmann, as Executrix, and Franklin J. Kaufmann, as Executor of the last will and testament of John S. Kaufmann, deceased; Rose Hamburger, as Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of David J. Hamburger, deceased; John A. Fogg; Hubert H. Mawhinney; Curtis Clark; Moses H. Wiley; Stephen H. Miller; Milton Clark and John W. Fitzgerald, as managers and attorneys of the New York Central Lloyds and the above-named underwriters; The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company; Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn; Himan Kahn; Solomon Silberblatt; James F. McGovern; Charles Valentine; Harry Schneider; Morris Schapiro; Elenora Freeman; May F. Langdon; Florence Kelley; and Franklin Kelley, and Riverside Bank, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 24th, 1902.
STEELE, DE FRIESE & FROTHINGHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against NATHAN C. BACKER, as Executor of the last will and testament of Jane Backer, deceased; Nathan C. Backer, Fannie H. Herman, Belle B. Schneider, Minnie L. Backer, Flossie L. Backer, Addie L. Backer, Leon Backer and Edith S. Backer, his wife; Jonathan Backer, Samuel Fleeman, John Wanamaker, Louis J. Holzmaister, James G. Johnson, Thomas J. Cotton and James M. Bing, constituting the firm of James G. Johnson and Company; William H. Claflin, Henry Woods, Samuel Johnson, William Endicott, Jr., Thomas Mack, Edward C. Johnson, Samuel F. Mandell and George L. Lovett, composing the firm of C. F. Hovey and Company; James H. Dunham and Company, Robert A. Chesebrough, and Marcus Kronold, defendants.—The trial of this action desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 7th, 1902.
ANDREW HAMILTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named defendant, Jonathan Backer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Vernon M. Davis, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated and filed February 4th, 1903, and the complaint in said action is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1903.
ANDREW HAMILTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH H. COOLEY, plaintiff, against PETER SCHULTHEISS, Rosina Schultheiss, his wife; Jacobina Reinhard, Frank Schultheiss, Charlotte J. Willerding, Margaret C. Moffett, Adam Schultheiss, Elizabetha B. Alexander, Margaret Boppel, Charlotte Boppel, Ludwig Boppel, "Jane" Boppel, (the name "Jane" being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff), the present husband of Elizabetha, widow of the said Ludwig Boppel; Anna B. Spuhler, Charlotte H. Gordel, as administratrix of the estate of Adam Schultheiss, deceased, the People of the State of New York, Corporation Counsel, Cyrenaeh, Daniel Oehnhuttler, Ernest Richter, May Staff, George Miller, Christopher Campbell, Rudolph Oestreicher, Alexander Proctor, Carl Glockner, Defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 24th, 1902.
STEELE, DE FRIESE & FROTHINGHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against NATHAN C. BACKER, as Executor of the last will and testament of Jane Backer, deceased; Nathan C. Backer, Fannie H. Herman, Belle B. Schneider, Minnie L. Backer, Flossie L. Backer, Addie L. Backer, Leon Backer and Edith S. Backer, his wife; Jonathan Backer, Samuel Fleeman, John Wanamaker, Louis J. Holzmaister, James G. Johnson, Thomas J. Cotton and James M. Bing, constituting the firm of James G. Johnson and Company; William H. Claflin, Henry Woods, Samuel Johnson, William Endicott, Jr., Thomas Mack, Edward C. Johnson, Samuel F. Mandell and George L. Lovett, composing the firm of C. F. Hovey and Company; James H. Dunham and Company, Robert A. Chesebrough, and Marcus Kronold, defendants.—The trial of this action desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 7th, 1902.
ANDREW HAMILTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named defendant, Jonathan Backer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Vernon M. Davis, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated and filed February 4th, 1903, and the complaint in said action is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1903.
ANDREW HAMILTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH H. COOLEY, plaintiff, against PETER SCHULTHEISS, Rosina Schultheiss, his wife; Jacobina Reinhard, Frank Schultheiss, Charlotte J. Willerding, Margaret C. Moffett, Adam Schultheiss, Elizabetha B. Alexander, Margaret Boppel, Charlotte Boppel, Ludwig Boppel, "Jane" Boppel, (the name "Jane" being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff), the present husband of Elizabetha, widow of the said Ludwig Boppel; Anna B. Spuhler, Charlotte H. Gordel, as administratrix of the estate of Adam Schultheiss, deceased, the People of the State of New York, Corporation Counsel, Cyrenaeh, Daniel Oehnhuttler, Ernest Richter, May Staff, George Miller, Christopher Campbell, Rudolph Oestreicher, Alexander Proctor, Carl Glockner, Defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Feb. 17th, 1903.
STEELE, DE FRIESE & FROTHINGHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of JACOB GOODMAN, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, United States Assessor for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, March 13, 1903, 10:30 A. M., at 23 West 24th Street, Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piano, safe, Mahogany chiffonier, desks, shirtwaists, elegant line of Ladies' &c. Order of

WALTER P. LONG, Receiver.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 256 Broadway.

Pianos and Organs.

Established 1845

WATERS PIANOS

For fifty-eight years the "WATERS" have been known as standard high-grade pianos, and are famous for their fine tone and great durability.

METROPOLITAN ROAD RESENTS ATTACK

President Vreeland Calls It a Stock-Jobbing Scheme.

Reply to Outside Accountants' Charges Handed to District Attorney Jerome, Who Has Been Investigating.

Officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company issued long denials of the published attack made on their financial status yesterday morning. The attack, including reports of two expert accountants in the employ of unknown stockholders, was based on the claim that the company had declared dividends unlawfully when there were no earnings and that the financial reports omitted, among other things, proper statements of liabilities. President H. H. Vreeland, in his formal denial, branded the assault as a stock-jobbing scheme with a Wall Street origin.

On the Stock Exchange the Metropolitan's stock went up, instead of down, during the day, closing at an advance of 1¾. Early in the day there was a drop of a point, but the recovery was speedy.

From the office of the Metropolitan Securities Company, at 32 Nassau Street, were issued three typewritten documents. The first was Mr. Vreeland's statement. The second was a copy of a letter previously sent to warn the morning newspaper before the attack was published. The third was an announcement that the company, having heard of the charges and the rival experts' reports, had caused its specially employed expert, Stephen Little, to examine its accounts, with a result that the attacking reports were found to be entirely false.

"The charges, published this morning," said Mr. Vreeland's statement, "are absolutely false from beginning to end. They were prepared without any other information than such as is contained in the reports of our company and its numerous constituent companies to the State Railroad Commissioners, together with one or two statements to the Stock Exchange upon application to list securities. The figures shown in these reports were unscrupulously distorted and perverted for dishonest purposes and in the interest of an organized 'bear' raid upon the securities of our company and of an attempt by certain persons to extort money from us as a consideration for the withdrawal of the attacks."

Mr. Vreeland said that the officials of the company had known of the coming attack and of the efforts "to circulate these malicious reports * * * and to use the District Attorney's office for stock-jobbing purposes." The principal author of the charges, continued the statement, was a man named William N. Amory, "who was Secretary of the Third Avenue Railroad Company when it went into bankruptcy and who for several years before had been employed by that company in one capacity or another.

"With the aid of two so-called experts," continued the President, "he prepared voluminous charges, which, as I have said above, were misrepresentations from beginning to end, and filed them with the District Attorney. Those charges, and the fact that they were on file in the District Attorney's office, have been skillfully used by Amory's confederates as the basis for the rumors which were deliberately put in circulation in Wall Street about ten days ago, and which were made the basis of a raid not only upon Metropolitan stock, but upon the entire stock market.

"About two weeks ago District Attorney Jerome notified the counsel of our company of the charges which have been filed and said that he would, of course, take no action upon them until the company had been given the fullest opportunity of explaining them. I thereupon asked Mr. Stephen Little to familiarize himself with the accounts of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, in order that the very best possible evidence might be furnished to the District Attorney of the falsity of the charges. After a most careful examination of the charges set forth in the statement furnished by the District Attorney, Mr. Little pronounced every one of them to be preposterous and false."

The published attacks stated that the expert accountants who had found so much for criticism in the Metropolitan finances were John C. Hertle of 115 Broadway, ex-Commissioner of Accounts in this city, and Max Teichman of Baltimore, President of the State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants of Maryland.

"I cannot say anything about the matter," said Mr. Hertle.

It was stated in the publication that the District Attorney was making a thorough investigation. This was admitted at the District Attorney's office and by Delancey Nicoll of counsel for the company. District Attorney Jerome, after consulting with Mr. Nicoll, announced that he would make a statement later in the day. In the afternoon he had changed his mind.

"Nothing is to be said here," explained Assistant District Attorney Schurman. Mr. Jerome left word to that effect when he abandoned the office soon after 2 P. M.

Lawyer E. B. Whitney, who was named in the morning publication as counsel for those who started the investigation, said yesterday that he had advised some clients as to Metropolitan last Summer and that his connection with the matter ceased then.

Neither De Lancey Nicoll nor Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson would say anything as to what steps the company would take to punish the "stock-jobbing plan."

Eugene A. Philbin, ex-District Attorney, was engaged by some one to investigate the finances of the Metropolitan. He said, however, that he would not tell who were his clients. He was not engaged, he said, by any one directly interested in these immediate charges, nor was his investigation finished.

"I'm not appearing for anybody," he said in answer to a question. "I am simply making an investigation."

The company's statement regarding Stephen Little's report was very brief, for was the full report divulged, although it was stated that it had been handed to the District Attorney. In the brief statement Mr. Little said:

"There were, in fact, no discrepancies and no inconsistences when the figures were rightly considered in their proper relations to one another. Never but once in my entire professional experience have I been called upon to deal with statements so ridiculous upon their face, so preposterous from beginning to end, and so plainly intended for ulterior purposes."

According to the published charges, the two accountants, Messrs. Hertle and Teichman, had examined the affairs of the company since 1893, and the principal accusations furnished to the District Attorney were as follows:

That it paid dividends wrongfully.

That on June 30, 1901, it claimed a surplus of more than $5,000,000, whereas on that date there was really a deficit of $13,374,325.10.

That in making its report it deliberately omitted liabilities aggregating $30,000,000.

That it laid claim to millions of dollars of assets that it did not possess.

That none of its recent reports correctly described its real condition in the judgment of the two experts.

In making these various allegations, however, the accountants were explicit about stating that the books of the company ought to be examined in order to obtain an accurate understanding of its finances. Both experts admitted that they had not had access to the books, and it is upon this admission that the company bases its counter-charge that the deductions of the independent accountants were ridiculous.

The District Attorney is investigating the matter in several directions.

Anderson, Pendleton & Anderson, attorneys for Wormser & Co. and other stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, who are opposing the Interurban lease, issued the following statement:

Our clients desire us to say they are not in any way responsible or connected with, directly or indirectly, the matters referred to in the article in The ——— of this morning, relating to Metropolitan Street Railway Company. They are largely interested in the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and anything which depreciates the value of its securities is directly adverse to their interests. Their suit which is now pending is sought to and will be won for the Interurban Company as illegal, and, if successful, will, they believe, largely enhance the value of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company securities.

They wish it distinctly understood that they not only are not associated with but emphatically disapprove of anything which tends to injure the company or its securities.

UNEQUALED IN TONE

WEBER PIANOS

FIFTH AVE., cor. 16th St., New York
605 FULTON ST., Brooklyn

ARMY POST WIRELESS TESTS.

Messages Exchanged Between Forts Hancock and Wadsworth in a Preliminary Trial.

An official trial of the practicability of the wireless telegraph for the uses of the United States Army posts of the East was held yesterday under the direction of Lieut. Col. H. H. C. Dunwoodie, chief officer of the Signal Service Corps of the Department of the East, when communication by the De Forest system was established between the military telegraph stations of Fort Wadsworth, S. I., and the new station at Fort Hancock, on Sandy Hook. Lieut. Col. Dunwoodie had charge of the trial messages sent from and received at Fort Wadsworth and C. G. Tompkins, general manager of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, superintended the tests from Fort Hancock.

Before the official trials were begun the military operators of the two posts exchanged messages, but the first message between the posts recognized as official was from Lieut. Col. Dunwoodie to Fort Hancock, after trials begun at 1 o'clock and carried to success about an hour later. In this Lieut. Col. Dunwoodie stated that up to that time he had not been able to hear from Fort Hancock. Both stations at all times were in communication with the De Forest station at Coney Island and could exchange messages at will by accepting one relay.

The distance between the several posts averages about eighteen miles, and as the weather was damp and foggy, with rain in the early hours of the day, the success of the tests under such conditions was regarded as highly satisfactory. One of the influence which operated against the perfect working of the Fort Hancock plant was the lack of sufficient electrical power for the steady sending of messages, the power supplied by the storage battery plant of the army post station not coming up to requirements. Another supposed drawback was the fact that the Fort Wadsworth station is situated behind a hill, which was said to have had an influence on the receipt of messages.

When Lieut. Col. Dunwoodie returned to his headquarters after the test he said that the experiments had been favorable in spite of hitches. The shaking of the floor in the Wadsworth office, he said, caused interference with the delicate responder of the receiving instrument. This is to be remedied by the building of a solid masonry pier through the floor to hold the apparatus. He said that he had no doubt that the plant would work properly for the sending of regular business messages.

"I am going to continue the test for a month, with the regular telegraphers of the service doing the work, and watch it," said he. "This was only a preliminary test today. The real test will be the putting of the system to work for sending the regular messages between the forts. If our telegraphers can send messages whenever they have them to send, without interruption, and get the messages through all right, the installation will be a success. We are going to put this system to the same test to which we put other telegraph and electrical installations. Contracts always call for a month's trial."

If this installation proves successful, plants will be erected at some other points which cannot be conveniently connected with cables. The service between Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hancock is expected to supplant the existing cable, which was damaged by a drifting ship's anchor and has been out of order for months.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHT OF SEPARATED WIFE TO PLEDGE HER HUSBAND'S CREDIT.—A case involving the right of a wife living separate and apart from her husband to pledge his credit for necessaries was argued yesterday in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The action was by Frederick A. Constable and the other members of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., against Henry Rosener to recover for goods to the value of $209.95 sold to Henrietta Rosener, the wife of the defendant. The case originated in the Municipal Court, and has been to the Appellate Term, where an appeal was allowed by permission to the Appellate Division. The defendant was successful on the trial, but in the Appellate Term judgment was given for the plaintiff. One of the undisputed facts was that Arnold, Constable & Co. did not know, and had no reason to believe, that Mr. and Mrs. Rosener were not living together. Judge Joseph of the Municipal Court held that Mr. Rosener was not liable because his wife had left him without cause. The Appellate Term, in reversing this finding, based its decision on the authority of Hatch vs. Leonard, (165, N. Y., 435,) where Chief Judge Parker said: "For, notwithstanding the separation of husband and wife, the former is bound to support the latter, together with her children, in the absence of either an agreement or a decree of the court relieving him from that burden, and in such a case, if the wife purchases only those things which may be held to be necessaries, the law implies an agency on her part to make the purchase on the husband's credit." Mr. Rosener's counsel argued yesterday that "it is against the moral sense and common reason to hold that a husband whose wife has abandoned him for a period of four years and lived in a foreign country, can come back to this State, apply to the courts to change her name from that of her husband, so that she may no longer even bear his name, and at the same time make him responsible for any bills she may incur, provided only that they are for articles suitable and necessary for her condition in life." Decision was reserved.

***

WRONG DEFENSE TO ACTION FOR PURCHASE PRICE.—In an action to recover on a bond it appeared that on the day the instrument was executed George Fruh, the plaintiff's assignor, and his wife conveyed to the defendant Moe certain lots of land by a full covenant and warranty deed. The bond sued upon was accompanied by a mortgage on the lots, reciting the bond and stating that it was for a part of the purchase money and consideration for the deed. The defendant Moe's defense was a failure of consideration for the bond by reason of a defect in the title to the lots. Mr. Moe is now in active possession of the property, and this fact being admitted, he cannot, Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court yesterday decided, defeat an action for the purchase price on the ground of failure of consideration. Such a defense cannot be interposed by a purchaser of real property when he has never been evicted from the premises. Justice Clarke quotes the following language of Chief Judge Ruger of the Court of Appeals, (Kirtz vs. Peck, 113 N. Y., 231:) "So long as the purchaser of lands remains in possession under his deeds he has no defense to an action for the purchase price. An action on the covenants of his deed or contract will give him all the relief to which he is entitled, but to uphold a defense to the agreement to pay the purchase price would enable him to hold the land discharged of the obligation in consideration of which he acquired it. The law does not tolerate such an injustice, and therefore requires the surrender of the possession of land, or proof of an eviction therefrom, before permitting the defense of failure of consideration to prevail."

Had a Driver Sent to Prison.

The Justices of Special Sessions yesterday complimented Mrs. Mary Koehler of 943 West Twenty-first Street, who appeared before them as complainant against William Buck, a driver, of 540 West Thirty-sixth Street. Mrs. Koehler testified that on Feb. 27 she had seen Buck maltreat a horse which was so weak and emaciated that he could hardly stand. She then caused the driver's arrest. Buck was fined $50, in default of which he was sent to prison for twenty days. Justice Holbrook, who presided, told Mrs. Koehler that by appearing in court as a champion for the dumb animals she had set a good example which he wished others would follow.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.
For sale by all responsible dealers.

JEROME DENOUNCES O'REILLY'S DETECTIVES

Declares They Are "Grafters" and "Tipped Off" Gamblers.

Greene Asks Details of the "French Lou" Raid—Tenderloin Commander Defends His Men.

Incensed at the work done by the Tenderloin police in connection with a raid on a gambling resort known as "French Lou's," in West Twenty-eighth Street, early yesterday morning, District Attorney Jerome used plain language in discussing the affair later in the day. "Tipsters," "grafters," and "idiots" were some of the terms he applied to Capt. O'Reilly's plain clothes men.

The raid was undertaken at the instigation of Samuel Murray of Pawtucket, R. I., who went to Mr. Jerome's Rutgers Street house late on Tuesday night and told him that he had been swindled out of a large sum of money in the gambling house earlier in the evening. Mr. Jerome, after some delay, obtained warrants, which he immediately sent to the police of the Tenderloin Station, with orders that the place be raided and that he would be up later. When finally, after the arrival of Mr. Jerome, the police were stirred up to a tardy effort, the doors broken down, and the place entered, a complete gambling outfit was found, but all the men identified with the place had disappeared.

In describing the work of the detectives who had the warrants, Mr. Jerome said it was the "rawest" piece of work he had ever seen, and that somebody surely would suffer for it. The detectives, he said, planted themselves in front of the house and made no effort to enter or to execute the warrants, though the proprietor and employes walked out from the house before their very eyes.

"'You are certainly the limit,' I told them," said Mr. Jerome. "'You are the worst that ever happened across my path. You display almost human intelligence.' I told them that they were a lot of grafters and tipsters, and that because they had a good old soul as their Captain they thought they could sail in and get it all. A policeman in uniform who stood beside me told me that I was right, and that I ought to go after them. Perhaps I won't!

"The work of the police was so 'raw' that one of the men in the house came out of the front door and stepping over to Assistant District Attorneys Lord and Morgan and Commissioner Greene's Secretary, Mr. Conheeny, said to them: 'You stool pigeons, what are you doing here?' Then he shook an umbrella in their faces and told them that he would follow them and when he got them in some dark street, would kill them. One of the plain clothes men was standing near by and overheard it all, but did nothing. It was the worst piece of work I ever saw, not excepting in 1901, when the police were against us."

Commissioner Greene is curious to learn from District Attorney Jerome just what detections of duty the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station were guilty of on the occasion of the raid, and has addressed a letter to the District Attorney asking him for that information.

At a late hour last night Mr. Jerome said he had not received the letter. "I will be glad to furnish the Commissioner with all the information he wants when I receive his communication," the District Attorney said, "and I will tell him enough to substantiate any charges I have made."

Capt. O'Reilly took issue with District Attorney Jerome last night on the question of the efficiency of his plain clothes men and their honesty.

"I think my men are as efficient as any precinct detectives in the city," declared the Captain. "I have watched them and worked with them, and have found them to be straightforward, hard-working men who are doing their duty as well as they can. They have tried to get evidence against these alleged gambling houses and pool-rooms, but they simply cannot do it. Things are different now from what they used to be in this precinct. These places all have rules, and in order to get into one a man must be vouched for in some way.

"I am not worrying about what Mr. Jerome says. I haven't done any worrying since I was born. In the first few years of my life my dear old mother did all the worrying for me, and when I attained the age of reason one of my first thoughts was as to how foolish it is to worry.

"Commissioner Greene has heard from me verbally and in writing from time to time about the conditions in this precinct, and I think he thoroughly understands the situation here.

"Now as regards another statement made by Mr. Jerome, I don't believe the house was tipped off by the police. He says that because all of the men escaped. Several weeks ago Detective Brundage and myself went to 'French Lou's' place. We went up to the front door and knocked. A man opened a little peephole and asked me what I wanted. I told him I wanted to come in and play. The peephole was quickly shut. Then I made a slick move. Brundage and I knocked our heels against the door as hard as we could, to give the men inside the impression that we were trying to batter down the door. Then we ran around to Sixth Avenue and saw twenty-five men come out through a hallway next to a jewelry store. We went through and found the 'getaway.' The men had jumped from a window to the roof of a shed and then down into the yard in the rear of the jewelry store. They escaped through the hallway. We also found several other 'getaways.' I was in Brooklyn last night, but if I had been there I would have had those places guarded."

TWO NEW CAPTAINS NAMED.

Commissioner Greene Promoted Sergts. James E. Dillon and J. J. O'Brien.

Police Commissioner Greene yesterday promoted to Captaincies Sergt. James E. Dillon of the East Twenty-sixth Street Station and Sergt. John J. O'Brien of the Flushing Avenue Station, Brooklyn, who led the eligible list. He assigned Capt. Dillon to the command of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, made vacant by the promotion of Capt. Schmittberger to an Inspectorship. Capt. O'Brien he placed in command of the Oak Street Station in Manhattan.

Capt. Dillon was appointed a policeman in March, 1885; was made a Roundsman in October, 1887, and a Sergeant in July, 1892. He made many friends while a Sergeant in Central Park by individual kindnesses to children. He was afterward for a long time in the Tenderloin.

Capt. O'Brien was appointed in April, 1885; made a Roundsman in January, 1896, and Sergeant in April, 1900.

"Both, in my opinion, are good men," said Gen. Greene in discussing the appointments. "Dillon has the more important precinct, and I think he is well able to take care of it."

Hudson County Gas Year.

The Hudson County Gas Company held its annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday. All the old Directors and officers were re-elected. President E. F. C. Young read the annual report, showing that the net earnings for the year were $225,758.96. Seventeen miles of new street mains were laid during the year.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

We are Agents for the Butterick Patterns.

Ribbons Far Below Value.

So many beautiful Ribbons (most of which are exclusive) rarely find a place in one Department. Every new ribbon idea is thoroughly represented. They include Dresden effects, Plaids, Fancy Gauze, Warp Prints, Persian effects and the new Crash Ribbons, as well as the washable kind for service on lingerie.

We will place on SPECIAL SALE, Thursday, Satin Taffeta, 4 or 4½ inches wide; pink, blue, turquoise, cardinal, white, cream or violet. Value 25c. per yard. At 15c

Double Faced Liberty Satin, 4 inches wide; pink, blue, turquoise, cardinal or black. Value 33c. per yard. At 23c

Hair Bows of No. 5 Gauze or Satin Taffeta Ribbon, as well as wider widths; in black, white or colors, with hair pin attached. At 19c each.

Shower Bows of Gauze or Satin Taffeta Ribbon, each containing twenty yards. At 98c each.

Bows of every description tied without charge.

A Sale of Wash Fabrics

That include two standard weaves and a French novelty which makes its American debut at this sale. The prices are lower than we have ever seen quoted for fabrics of this class.

Silk Mousseline, 30 inches wide, in hemstitched effects with embroidered dots; pink, light blue, canary, reseda, gray, green, white or black. Value 50c. per yard. Special at 19c

Silk Madras, 27 inches wide, in neat stripe, check or dot effects, as well as Persian or plain colors. Value 50c. per yard. Special at 22c

Rayure Dentelle, 32 inches wide, one of this season's most exquisite French novelties, in woven lace effects on a warp of printed silk; a sheer Summer fabric as light as gauze, in all the new colors, which include light blue, pink, heliotrope and Parisian effects. Value $1.75 per yard. Special at $1.00

Maids' & Nurses' Apparel.

The hard-to-find apparel is as much a part of our business as that which is in every day demand. Perhaps that accounts for these modest prices.

House Dresses of Cambric in light or dark colors, two piece model, tucked back and front with flounce on skirt. Also one-piece dresses, trimmed with fancy braid or yoke effect front and back, trimmed with white piping. At $1.25

Kimono Gowns of lawn in white, blue, pink, or red, with white or colored borders. At $1.25

Wrappers of fancy dimity, fitted back, deep collar and sleeves trimmed with black scalloped edge. At $2.95

Wrappers of imported lawn, white, with red, blue, black or green dots, loose back, deep collar and full sleeves, trimmed with ruffle, edged with lace, shaped flounce on skirt. At $4.75

Maids' and Waitresses' Aprons of white lawn, bib and bretelles trimmed with inserting of embroidery. At 25c

Aprons of double width lawn, deep hem. At 25c

Aprons, deep hem, insertion of embroidery. At 25c

Aprons of double width lawn, bib and strap over shoulder. At 38c

Aprons of double width lawn, with hemstitched bib, bretelles and deep hem. At 50c

Aprons of white lawn with three tucks on bib and bretelles. At 50c

Maids' Aprons of fine lawn, double width; bib and bretelles trimmed with fine embroidery. At 75c

An unusual assortment of Caps for Maids, Nurses and Waitresses. At 7c., 10c., 12c., 15c. and 18c. each.

Crepe de Chine Waists,

One-Third Below Value.

That they are adaptations of the most costly and effective imported models is evident at a glance. For richness of elaboration they need apologize to none of them. The China silk lining is an unusual feature of waists at these prices.

Waists of Crepe de Chine, silk lined, in light blue, pink, white, black, tan or gray. Front of fine tucking and Valenciennes lace insertions, tucked back, full sleeves; collar and cuffs finished with lace and hemstitching. Value $7.50. At $4.95

Waists of Crepe de Chine, China silk lined; with half yoke of cluster shirrings; front of tuckings and four insertions of fagoting; back of fine cluster tucks; fancy sleeve with shirring, tucking and fagoting; large puff sleeves and tucked cuffs; fancy collar; colors white, black or light blue. Value $8.75. At $5.90

Waists of Crepe de Chine, China silk lined, in white, light blue, or tan; fancy front of antique lace insertions and fine tuckings; tucked sleeves with large puff trimmed with lace; lace collar and cuffs. Value $8.75. At $5.90

A Sale of Hosiery

For Women and Children.

They are black, but you will never be made conscious of it when you take them off—the dyes are eternal. They have the finish and effect of stockings of the higher grade, even though the prices do not suggest it.

Women's Lisle Stockings, fast black, or cotton with or without unbleached feet; double soles, heels and toes. Value 25c. per pair. At 19c

Women's Ingrain Stockings, fast black, white tipped heels and toes; plain Richelieu or Rembrandt ribbed. Value 35c. per pair. At 19c

Women's entire Lace Lisle Stockings, fast black, in a variety of pretty patterns; double soles and high spliced heels. Value 50c. per pair. At 29c

Children's fine ribbed or Boys' heavy corduroy ribbed Stockings; double knees, heels and toes. Value 19c. per pair. Two pairs for 25c

Knit Underwear for Spring

For Women, Misses and Children.

Relative to the trimming and finish we are just as critical as though they were dress garments, no matter how inexpensive they may be. Of Domestic and English Flat Underwear, as well as our exclusive importations of the Swiss Ribbed, we have an unusual assortment for Spring and Summer service.

It includes Silk, Lisle, Silk and Wool, as well as Silk and Lisle. The prices are unusually low. For instance: Vests of Lisle at 25c., 50c. and 75c.; Silk Mixed at 50c., 75c. and $1.00; Silk and Wool at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50; Lisle and Wool at 75c., 85c. and $1.25; Pure Silk, plain or fancy, at $1.00 to $15.00 each. Combination Suits and Tights from $1.00 to $8.00 per suit. As an incentive for a personal visit to this Department,

We will place on SPECIAL SALE, To-day, Women's Swiss Ribbed Silk Mixed Vests, high or low neck, short or long sleeves; exquisitely trimmed with hand-crocheted fronts and shoulder straps; colors, pink, cream, blue and lavender. Value 95c. to $1.25 each. Special at 69c

A month from to-day—Easter.

Easter garb for clergy—clerical clothing, Latin and Anglican cassocks, albs and surplices, stoles, pulpit gowns—everything the clergy wear.

Easter garb for choristers—cassocks in black and colors, cottas—complete choir outfits.

Easter garb for altar boys—cassocks and surplices.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

260 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th St. We fill orders sent 140 to 148 4th Ave. by mail.
1290 Broadway, cor. 32d St. and 84 West 32d St.

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LIGHTS O' THE FOREST IN BEDROOM DESIGNS.

Sycamore, Georgia Pine, Natural Oak—in the simplest designs—they individualize, refine and brighten whatever surroundings they enter.

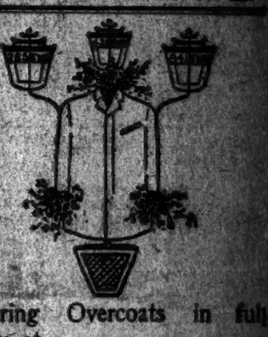
In Bird's Eye Maple you catch the glances of an hundred eyes, peering half-hid in the curling grain, like the flecks of golden sunshine which steal through mi-lady's lattice.

The same unique interest belongs to the mellowness of Satin Wood, Olive Wood and White Mahogany. Special 8 pc. Suites in Golden Oak, Birch and White Enamel, $34.00—ideal for Country Houses.

Under our hands of genius the "Lights o' the Forest" have pulse and buoyant life not to be secured elsewhere, and are always at factory prices, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 and 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 905 TO 915 WEST 35TH ST.



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Broadway & Canal St., and Broadway near Chambers St.

Up to $28.

Coverts, Thibets, Worsteds, Cheviots, Cravenettes—a good many with silk linings.

Short—medium—long.

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Three BROADWAY Stores.
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CURES RHEUMATISM sure as nothing else will
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25 cents
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ERADELINE
SPOT
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Non-Explosive Cleaner and Vanishing Fluid
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All Club Comforts

On the California Limited. Barber shop, buffet, library, observation parlor, magazines, daily papers, market reports, and an unrivaled cuisine.

Chicago to California in less than three days. Why stay at home?

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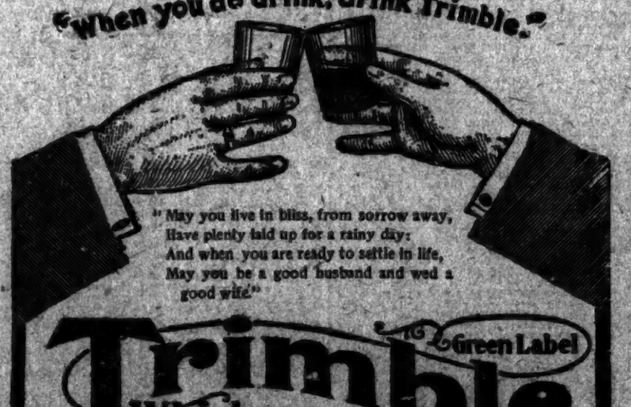
Santa Fe

"When you do drink, drink Trimble."



"May you live in bliss, from sorrow away,
Have plenty laid up for a rainy day;
And when you are ready to settle in life,
May you be a good husband and wed a good wife."

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We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, and bottled only at the distillery. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS. WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1792.

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It keeps the skin in perfect condition—no other soap equals it.

25c. A CAKE AT DRUG STORES.

Indian Head Brand—only Genuine.

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PROMPTLY CURES
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